FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 MARCH 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian planes bombed targets in Baghdad on 11 March inflicting "heavy" damage, the Iranian military staff announced in a communique broadcast by Tehran radio. The attacking planes also raided military installations in other Iraqi districts and downed an Iraqi MIG 23 aircraft, the communique added. Meanwhile, Iranian fighters chased Iraqi jets away from Tehran, according to IRNA.

The raid on Baghdad followed a wave of Iraqi attacks on Iranian civilian targets between 8 and 10 March in which air raids and missile strikes killed or wounded over 2,000 people, according to reports by IRNA. The cities and areas targeted by the Iraqis included Susangerd, Abadan, Piranshah, Khorramabad, Dezful, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Pasveh, Andimeshk, Navahand, Ramhormoz, Marivan, Baneh, Salehabad, Esfahan, and Tabriz. An Iraqi communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio confirmed the raids on the two largest targets, Tabriz and Esfahan, and also announced that Iraqi jets hit another "large maritime target" near Khark Island on 10 March.

Meanwhile, Iranian planes raided cities in Iraq on 9 and 10 March, IRNA announced, hitting the Khanaqin oil refinery as well as targets in Maysan, Kirkuk, and Irbil. Iraqi communiques broadcast by the Voice of the Masses said these raids were ineffectual and claimed that an Iranian plane was downed over Iraq on 9 March. However, IRNA reported an official denial by Iran's Air Force commander that an Iranian plane was shot down, and Tehran radio subsequently asserted that an Iraqi plane was downed by Iranian fighters on 10 March, a claim that was denied by an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA.

IRNA and INA both reported that Iranian artillery continued to pound Basra over the weekend, but the Iraqi agency did not say how many casualties were caused by the bombardment.

As the attacks on civilian targets mounted, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar sent messages to the Iraqi and Iranian presidents urging them to abide by the moratorium of June 1984 and to cease attacking civilian targets as of 11 March, INA reported. In a reply reported by Voice of the Masses radio, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz expressed readiness to fly immediately to New York to meet with De Cuellar. 'Aziz pointed out that in order to stop hitting Iranian cities and villages, Iraq must be sure that these areas are not being used to house Iranian military concentrations, a demand that has not been met because of Iran's refusal to allow UN observers into the border areas where it is currently mobilizing large forces for a "new aggression."

An Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio on 9 March said that Iran would reply to Iraqi attacks by bombing "all" Iraqi cities except Karbala and three other Shi'ite holy cities. The radio also broadcast a message to the Iraqi nation from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, who urged the Iraqi people to depose their "bloodthirsty" president, Saddam Husayn, and expressed condolences over the reported killing by the Iraqi authorities of 10 relatives of the late Grand Ayatollah Hakim.

Lebanon

Clashes, Bombings — The Lebanese Army and local inhabitants violently resisted an IDF attempt to advance toward Al-Zrariyah on 11 March and 12 Lebanese were wounded in the clashes which involved fire by tanks and heavy machineguns, Beirut radio announced citing military sources. The fighting followed a 10 March car-bomb explosion that killed 12 IDF soldiers and wounded 14 others north of the Israeli border at Metulla, as reported by Jerusalem radio. Both the Islamic Jihad Organization and the Lebanese National Resistance Front claimed responsibility for the suicide attack, in which the driver of a Lebanese truck blew up his vehicle next to an IDF troop transporter. Earlier, five IDF soldiers were wounded by gunfire in the Al-Qasimiyah area near Tyre, the radio noted. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' office subsequently announced that Israel will not cease its war against terrorism and will not let terror dictate its security policy, according to the radio.

In Beirut, a National Resistance spokesman told a news agency that the bomb had been intended for Metulla but a "tactical error by one of our colleagues" obliged the Resistance to detonate it inside Lebanon, Beirut radio reported. The Resistance also told AFP that the attack was in retaliation for an 8 March car-bomb in the Bi'r al-'Abd area of southern Beirut — an explosion which killed 72 people and wounded 256, according to Beirut radio. That bomb went off near the home of Shi'ite theologian Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, who subsequently accused "Israel and its local allies" of the attack in remarks broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. The education and labor minister and the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies also held Israel responsible, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios. In a related development, sources cited by the Voice of Lebanon disclosed that the Amal movement has arrested "an Israeli collaborator" who admitted to bringing booby-trapped cars into southern Beirut. For Israel's part, the Cabinet secretary denied the Lebanese allegations that Israel was responsible for the 8 March car-bomb, and the Cabinet issued a communique condemning such methods, Jerusalem television and radio reported.

Syrian-Lebanese Talks — After lengthy talks with Lebanese officials in Bikfayya over the weekend, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam announced in remarks broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio that agreement was reached on points related to "the legislative decrees, political participation in the government, the security situation, and the means to implement the security plans." The discussions in Bikfayya were attended by President Amin al-Jumayyil and other Lebanese leaders, including Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Jun-

blatt, who told the radio that the PSP is now ready to calm down the Suq al-Gharb front in coordination with the Lebanese Army in order to pave the way for a balanced security plan acceptable to all sides.

Egypt

Message to Peres — In a message to Israeli Prime Minister Peres, President Husni Mubarak provided a detailed report of his meeting with Jordan's King Husayn and said that there is no change in the Egyptian ideas that he originally outlined in the *NEW YORK TIMES* interview, Israel's *DAVAR* reported citing Egyptian sources. According to Jerusalem radio, Mubarak promised a summit meeting with Peres following Mubarak's return from the United States.

Mubarak in France — Mubarak met with French President Francois Mitterrand on 8 March to gain France's support for his initiative and ideas that might lead to a comprehensive Middle east solution, MENA revealed.

Israel

At a "secret meeting" between Jordanian and Israeli officials in Cairo, Israel was given a list of possible Palestinian candidates, who are neither members of nor identified with PLO institutions, for the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* reported.

Pakistan

Constitution Restored — President Ziaul Haq announced on 10 March the "restoration" of the 1973 Constitution with the exception of 27 articles and 2 sub-clauses of another article, according to Karachi radio. When the nonrestored articles are "revived" and the entire constitution has been restored, martial law will be lifted, the president maintained. While the president noted that no time limit on restoring the Constitution has been set, he predicted that the process would begin "very soon."

Protest to DRA — A "strong protest" was lodged with the DRA over an attack by four DRA planes that violated Pakistan's airspace in the Domandi Post area on 7 March and fired eight rockets, Karachi radio reported.

Sudan

President Ja'far Numayri in a 10 March speech reported by SUNA maintained that the Muslim Brotherhood sought to "undermine" the Sudanese Government from within and "seize power." Numayri said he would issue the appropriate decisions to preserve the nation. The agency later announced that Numayri dismissed three officials, five legal advisers, and three judges. MENA disclosed that one of those dismissed, Minister of State Muhammad Adam 'Isa, was among the 20 Muslim Brotherhood members arrested by Sudanese authorities on 10 March.

Maghreb Affairs

Tunisia — Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali referred to university "disturbances" during a statement to the Central Committee of the Socialist Dustur Party reported by Tunis radio. He accused a "minority" belonging to various political trends and ideologies of trying to impose its will on campus, using violent methods in order to create "chaos."

Western Sahara — A Saharan Information Ministry statement cited by APS claimed that Polisario killed or wounded 40 Moroccan soldiers in recent attacks on their positions.

Yemeni Relations With China

The PDRY and PRC foreign ministers held "identical or similar" views on major international issues during talks in Beijing on 10 March, XINHUA reported. Meanwhile, a PRC government minister concluded a visit to the PDRY on 8 March and began talks in the YAR the following day, according to Aden and Sanaa radios.

Arab League

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi condemned the U.S.-Israeli free trade agreement as a measure that will enhance Israel's "aggressive capabilities," APS reported, and he warned that the Arab states may retaliate by boycotting companies and institutions whose activities fall within the framework of the agreement.

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Kabul on Extent of PRC Interference in DRA

LD101813 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] A political commentator of the BAKHTAR Information Agency

The Chinese Government has organized new conspiracies against revolutionary Afghanistan. Documents exposing the expansion of Chinese interference in the internal affairs of the DRA and which have been published by the Afghan press, have been the motivation this time for these conspiracies. This documentation includes:

The PDPA Central Committee letter addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, concerning the ever increasing support of the People's Republic of China for the Afghanistan counterrevolutionary forces; the protest by the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Chinese Government, demanding the immediate cessation of armed intervention by China against its free and independent neighbor, Afghanistan; the press conference, which was held on 16 February this year in Kabul city in which weapons, supplied by China to the criminal counterrevolutionaries of Afghanistan and also documents proving the interference of China in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the role of that country in the undeclared war against the DRA, were put on display, and disgraced the Chinese bosses to such an extent that they tried to cover up those facts which are brighter than the sun.

The Chinese official daily *BEIJING REVIEW* , *RENMIN RIBAO* and other press organs of the People's Republic of China began to reject these clear facts. In a press conference, a spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs shamelessly dismissed as mere allegations the facts of China's interference in the internal affairs of our country and the role of that country in the undeclared war against our independent and free country.

However, since Beijing was not able to put forward documents negating this claim, this is a reason pointing to the fact that the Chinese hegemonists are pursuing a policy emenating from the will of the American imperialists and their NATO partners.

Utilizing a variety of lies and allegations in connection with the limited military contingent of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, which carry out their internationalist duty, the Chinese shamelessly intensified interference in the domestic affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan and broadened all-around assistance to the counterrevolutionary elements.

During the last 5 years, Beijing has supplied, through Pakistan, weapons equivalent to $400 million to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The Afghan counterrevolutionaries in 1984 alone obtained 300 reactive [as heard] rockets; more than 1,000 antitank missiles; more than 10,000 machinguns; 20,000 boxes of ammunition; a large number of recoilless rifles; heavy machineguns; mortars, etcetera from China.

Chinese-made weapons, seized recently by the DRA Armed Forces during the crushing of the counterrevolutionaries, were put on display in Kabul. Recently it came to notice that China directly supplies weapons to those counterrevolutionary bands that are active inside the DRA. For example, at the end of 1984 a band that is active in Paktia Province, obtained rocket launchers and reactive shells from the People's Republic of China. An agreement was signed about that time, at the end of 1984, under which China will supply reactive shells and ground-to-air missiles to the counterrevolutionary bands during 1985-1986. The price for these will be paid by Saudi Arabia.

In collusion with the United States, Pakistan and other reactionary countries, the Chinese plan an active role in training terrorists who are covertly infiltrated into DRA territory. At present more than 300 Chinese advisors are active in Pakistan teaching the counterrevolutionary bands how to murder defenseless people, how to destroy bridges and highways, how to burn down hospitals and schools and how to collect espionage information. Chinese instructors are active in training the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands in some centers in Pakistan's territory among which we could name: Muhammad Gard, 2 km south of Nawagai; Shabqadr, 20 km northwest of Charsadda; Lwara Mena, 12 km northeast of Landi Kotal; Faqir Abad, near Peshawar city and other similar centers.

Under an agreement that has been concluded between Pakistan and China, during 1984 some centers of the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements should be transferred to the Xinjiang Province of China, bordering Afghanistan.

The leaders of the People's Republic of China always make hostile statements about the legal government of Afghanistan. Various Chinese groups take part in this shameless struggle. The Chinese ambassador to Pakistan delivers provocative and slanderous statements concerning the support of that country for the counterrevolutionary bands. Beijing does not deny the fact that the Chinese position on Afghanistan is the position that has been adopted by the United States and other imperialist and reactionary forces. This stand is clearly an aggressive and terrorist position, which is strongly condemned by the people of the DRA.

The hostile Chinese policy regarding the DRA and the daily increasing support by the Chinese hegemonists for the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces, including military support, are considered serious threats to the stability of the situation in Afghanistan and the whole region.

Gandhi To Attend Chernenko Funeral, Sends Message

BK111251 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] It has been announced in New Delhi that the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, will go to the Soviet Union to attend the funeral of Mr Chernenko. State mourning will be observed until the funeral takes place.

In a message, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said: We are deeply grieved at the sad demise of His Excellency President Konstantin Chernenko. President Chernenko was dedicated to the service of his country. He served the people of the great Soviet Union from a young age in many different and responsible capacities and made invaluable contributions to their progress and prosperity during his leadership of the USSR. He gave evidence of his patriotism and dedication to the welfare of the Soviet people. In the international field, he took many initiatives for peace and to contain the nuclear arms race. Even though I did not have the privilege of meeting him personally, we exchanged views through correspondence on international problems and bilateral cooperation. He was deeply committed to the promotion and expansion of India-Soviet friendship. I had looked forward to seeing him in the Soviet Union this summer. On behalf of the government and people of India, as well as my own, I offer sincere sympathy and condolences to the family of the late president and to the government and people of the Soviet Union.

Defense Minister To Visit Soviet Union Mid-March

BK090303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, will visit the Soviet Union in the middle of this month. An official press release says Mr Rao's visit is at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He is likely to stay in the Soviet Union for about 5 days and is expected to have discussions with the Soviet leaders on the security environment in the region.

Shipping Protocol Signed With USSR in Bombay

BK230417 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] India and the Soviet Union are to increase shipping services. A protocol to this effect was signed at the end of the 3-day meeting between the delegates of the two countries in Bombay yesterday. The delegates have agreed to take measures for affecting necessary improvements in the service to meet increasing India-Soviet trade.

Delhi Cites Criticism of Zia's Constitution Move

BK110933 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] The opposition leaders in Pakistan have denounced the partial revival of the country's suspended Constitution by President Ziaul Haq. The National Democratic Party leader, Mr Abdul Wali Khan, said there can be no parliamentary form of government in the presence of martial law. The Tehrik-e Istiqlal party leader, Mr Asghar Khan, described it as a device to perpetuate the military rule. The People's Party leader, Mr Aftab Shmed Sherpao, said the partial revival of the Constitution is meaningless when citizens are denied the fundamental rights.

President Zia announced the revival of the 1973 Constitution with amendments which give sweeping presidential powers. He said the martial law and the ban on political parties will continue for the time being.

Further Reports on Assembly Election Results

Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh Results

BK081004 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] In Sikkim, the last result in the assembly election has gone in favor of the Sikkim Sangram Parishad. The party candidate, Mr (Namka Gilsheen), has bagged the Sangha seat reserved for Lamas. He defeated the Congress-I candidate by a margin of only 34 votes. With this, the tally of the Sikkim Sangram Parishad in the 32-member house has gone up to 30. The Congress-I secured one, while an independent got one. The All India Radio Gangtok correspondent reports that the Sikkim Sangram Parishad has secured 62 percent of the total votes polled, while the Congress-I got a little over 20 percent. One interesting feature of the present election is the near rejection of independents and representatives of other minor parties. Of the 195 candidates who contested the 32 seats, over 150 have lost their deposits.

The Sikkim Sangram Parishad leader, Mr Narbahadur Bhandari, has said that his party will work in cooperation with the center and avoid any confrontation. He was speaking to newsmen in Gangtok today.

Replying to a question, Mr Bhandari said the Sikkim Sangram Parishad will consider a merger with the Cosngress-I provided it is in the interest of the state and acceptable to the Congress-I high command.

In Himachal Pradesh, a 2-member cabinet headed by Mr Virbhadra Singh has been sworn in. The governor, Mr Hokishe Sema, administered the oath of office and secrecy to Virbhadra Singh and his lone cabinet colleague, Mr Sant Ram, at a simple ceremony in Simla today. Mr Sant Ram was the education minister in the outgoing ministry. The members of the outgoing cabinet, members of parliament, and newly elected members of legislative assembly were present on the occasion. The members of the newly elected Vidhan Sabha [legislative assembly] will be sworn in on Monday. The election of the speaker will also be held on the same day.

Earlier, Mr Virbhadra Singh was unanimously reelected leader of the Congress-I legislative party. Talking to newsmen after the swearing in, the chief minister, Mr Singh, said he will expand his cabinet after consultations with the party high command. He said the first and foremost task before his government will be to provide a clean and efficient government. He also promised a

result-oriented system at all adminstrative levels. He also sought the cooperation of the opposition parties to help undertake the development of the state.

New Ministries Sworn In

BK081503 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Excerpt] In Karnataka, a 3-member cabinet headed by Mr Ramkrishna Hegde was sworn in in Bangalore this evening. The other two members are Mr B. Rachaiah, and Mr Abdul Nazeersab. The swearing in was held for the first time in the open air in front of the Vidhan Sabha [Legislative Assembly] – the seat of government.

In Gangtok, an 11-member Sikkim Sangram Parishad ministry headed by Mr Narbahadur Bhandari, was sworn in at Raj Bhavan [Governor House] today. The governor, Mr K. Prabhakar Rao, administered the oath of office and secrecy to them. All the ministers are of the cabinet rank; four of them are ex-ministers

Earlier, president's rule in the state was revoked. The state was under president's rule since 25 May last year.

Andhra Pradesh Cabinet Sworn In

BK090939 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Excerpts] A 24-member cabinet headed by Mr N.T. Rama Rao has assumed office in Andhra Pradesh. Among them, 14 are of cabinet rank and 9 state ministers. The governor, Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the chief minister and his colleagues at Secunderabad parade ground in a function specially organized for the purpose.

Speaking on the occasion, the chief minister, Mr N.T. Rama Rao, pleaded for more powers to the state governments and a review of center-state relations.

He said as the state governments are implementing more welfare programs, it is necessary that the center should extend more financial help to state governments. Our Hyderabad correspondent reports 9 ministers of the former government have not been included in the present ministry; 12 of them are now ministers.

Repolling Ordered in Bihar

BK100342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] In Bihar, renolling has been ordered in 130 booths of 9 constituencies. The joint chief electoral officer, Mr Tarakeshwar Prasad, told our Patna correspondent that repolling has been ordered after reviewing complaints lodged by several candidates of these constituencies.

One Killed in Hyderabad Stabbing Incident

BK091558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] In Hyderabad, one person was killed in a stabbing incident today in the old city where curfew is in force. The commissioner of police said the situation is under control

Hyderabad Curfew 'Relaxed'

BK100310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] In Hyderabad old city, curfew has been relaxed in six police station areas except Mughalpura and Bhavaninagar areas for 3 hours from 0900 [0330 GMT] this morning. A police spokesman said the situation in the affected areas is under control.

Tamil Nadu Governor on Violence Against Tamils

BK081624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] The Tamil Nadu governor, Mr S.L. Khurana, has expressed concern over the violence against Sri Lankan Tamils and the resultant flow of refugees into the state. Addressing a joint session of both houses of the state legislature in Madras today, the governor said the continued Sri Lankan naval attacks on unarmed Tamil fishermen has evoked strong reaction among the people of the state. He expressed the hope that the efforts initiated by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to settle the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka would yield a permanent solution. Mr Khurana said the state government fully endorses the center's move to increase productivity and clean up the administration.

President Zia Restores Most of 1973 Constitution

BK101040 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1095 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] The president. General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has announced the restoration with immediate effect of the 1973 constitution with the exception of a few articles. It has been restored through a presidential order which comes into effect at once.

Addressing a crowded news conference in Rawalpindi this afternoon, the president described it as the most important day in the history of the nation and said that it would be his endeavor to restore the rest of the articles of the constitution in the not too distant future. He said the 27 articles and 2 sub clauses of another article not yet restored related to the fundamental rights, appointment of provincial governor, the writ jurisdiction of courts, and the appointment of election commission and the chief election commissioner. When these articles were revived in the next phase, the entire constitution would have been restored and martial law would be lifted.

The president said that on the strength of the revised constitution, provincial assemblies would be meeting on Tuesday and a few days later the national assembly and the senate would be instituted. Asked how soon the rest of the constitution would be restored, the president said no time limit could be fixed, but he expected it to begin very soon. He was confident that the nation would appreciate the manner in which the constitution and public institutions were being revived according to the Islamic values. He was sure that they would give him the same cooperation as they had in the task of enforcement of Nizam-i-Islam [Islamic system] in the country. The president added that the Objectives Resolution had been made part of the constitution and this would help protect Islamic values as well as the fundamental rights.

Zia News Conference

BK101602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The entire 1973 Constitution, with the exception of a few articles, has been restored with immediate effect. At a crowded news conference in Rawalpindi today, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq announced a presidential order for the restoration of the constitution which came into force with immediate effect. The president said that it is a historic and most important day for the nation.

In reply to a question about fundamental rights, he said that the Objectives Resolution which has been made a part of the constitution itself will prove to be the guideline for the nation. This will not only help in protecting Islamic values but fundamental rights as well.

In reply to another question the president said that the prime minister will be the administrative head of the state, and the relevant constitutional amendment articles that have been announced by him (?will be made) as in all other parliamentary systems.

Replying to another question the president said that he is confident that the elected representatives will be in a position to take notice of those participating in negative politics and deal with them.

On the next indirect talks on Afghanistan in Geneva, he said that they will be held in the near future according to the program. He expressed the hope that these talks will prove positive and useful.

On Pakistan-India relations, the president said that Pakistan is making every possible effort to improve these relations. He welcomed the efforts being made by the UAE president to improve Pakistan-India relations.

Constitution Amendments Published

GF091135 Karachi DAWN in English 4 Mar 85 p 6

[Text] Islamabad, March 3 — The following is the remaining part of the Revival of the Constitution of 1973 Order 1985, incorporating amendments to the constitution, partly published in the March 3 issue of *DAWN*:

87. 1. In the marginal heading, for the word "removal" the word "impeachment" shall be substituted.

2. In Clause (1) for the words "removed from office" the word "impeached" shall be substituted.

3. In Clause (2), for the words "move a resolution for the removal of" the word "impeach" shall be substituted.

48. For this article the following shall be substituted, namely:

"48. (President to act on advice, etc. 1) In the exercise of his functions the President shall act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister, or appropriate Minister.

Provided that the President may require the Cabinet to reconsider or consider such advice, as the case may be, either generally or otherwise, and the president shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration or consideration.

2) Notwithstanding anything contained in Clause (1) the President shall act in his discretion in respect of any matter in respect of which he is empowered by the Constitution to do so.

3) If any question arised whether any matter is or not a matter.

In respect of which the President is by the Constitution empowered to act in his discretion the decision of the President in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the President shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion.

4) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered to the President by the Cabinet, the Prime Minister, a minister or Minister of State shall not be inquired into in, or by, any court, tribunal or other authority.

(5) Where the President dissolves the National Assembly, he shall, in his discretion:

(a) Appoint a date, not late than one hundred days from the date of the dissolution, for the holding of a general election to the Assembly, and (b) appoint a care-taker cabinet.

(c) If, at any time, the President in his discretion, or on the advice of the Prime Minister, considers that it is desirable that any matter of national importance should be referred to a referendum, the President may cause the matter to be referred to a referendum in the form of a question that is capable of being answered either by "yes" or "no".

(7) An act of Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament) may lay down the procedure for holding of a referendum and the compiling and consolidation of the result of a referendum."

50. For this article the following shall be substituted, namely:

"50. Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament): There shall be a Majlis-I-shoora (Parliament) of Pakistan consisting of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the National Assembly and the Senate."

51. 1. In Clause (1) for the words "two hundred" the words "two hundred and seven Muslim" shall be substituted.

2. In Clause (2):

(a) In Paragraph (b), for the word "eighteen" the word "twenty-one" shall be substituted,

(b) In Paragraph (d), for the colon at the end a ful stop shall be substituted, and (c) The provision shall be omitted.

3. For Clause (2a) the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(2a) in addition to the number of seats referred to in Clause (1), there shall be in the National Assembly ten additional seats reserved as follows for the persons referred to in Clause (3) of Article 106:

Christians — 4, hindus and persons belonging to the scheduled castes — 4, Sikh, Budhist and Parsi communities and other non-Muslims — 1, persons belonging to the Quadiani group or the Lahori group (who call themselves Ahmadis) — 1."

4. In Clause (4), for the word "ten seats" the words "twenty seats" shall be substituted.

5. For Clauses (4a) and (5) the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(4a) The members to fill the seats referred to in Clause (2a) shall be elected, simultaneously with the members to fill the seats referred to in Clause (1), on the basis of separate electorates by direct and free vote in accordance with law.

5) As soon as practicable after the general election to the National Assembly, the members to fill seats reserved for women which are allocated to a province under Clause (4) shall be elected in accordance with law on the basis of the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote by the electoral college consisting of the persons elected to the Assembly from that province".

54. In Clause (2) for the word "two" the word "three" and for the word "thirty" the word "sixty", shall be substituted.

56. This Article shall be renumbered as Clause (1) and, after Clause (1) re-numbered as aforesaid, the following new clause shall be added, namely:

"2) The President may send messages to either House, whether with respect to a bill then pending in the Majlis-i-shoora (Parliament) or otherwise, and a House to which any message is so sent shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration.

3) At the commencement of each session of the Majlis-i-Shoora (parliament), the President shall address both Houses assembled together and inform the Majlis-i-Shoora (parliament) of the causes of its summons.

4) Provision shall be made in the rules for regulating the procedure of a house and the conduct of its business for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in the address of the president."

58. 1. This Article shall be renumbered as Clause (1) and, in Clause (1) re-number as aforesaid, in the explanation, the words, brackets and figures "or a federal minister performing the functions of prime minister under Clause (1) or Clause (3) of Article 95" shall be omitted.

2. After Clause (1) re-numbered and amended as aforesaid, the following new Clause shall be added, namely:

"(2) The president may also dissolve the National Assembly in his discretion where, in his opinion, an appeal to the electorate is necessary."

59. 1. In Clause (1) —

(A) For the word "sixty-three" the word "eighty-seven" shall be substituted.

(B) In paragraph (B):

(I) For the word "five" the word "eight" shall be substituted, and

(II) The word "and" at the end shall be omitted.

(C) In paragraph (c) —

(I) For the word "two" the word "three" shall be substituted, and

(II) For the full stop at the end the semicolon and word "and" shall be substituted, and

(D) After paragraph (c), amended as aforesaid, the following new paragraph shall be added, namely:

"(D) Five shall be elected by the members of each provincial assembly to represent Ulema, technocrats and other professionals."

2. For Clause (3) the following shall be substituted namely:

"(3) The senate shall not be subject to dissolution but the term of its members, who shall retire as follows, shall be six years:

(A) Of the members referred to in paragraphs (A) and (D) of Clause (1) six shall retire after the expiration of the first two years, six shall retire after the expiration of the next two years and seven shall retire after the expiration of the next two years.

B) Of the members referred to in paragraph (b) two shall retire after the expiration of the first two years and three shall retire after the expiration of every two years thereafter, and

(C) Of the members referred to in paragraph (c), one shall retire after the expiration of every two years:

Provided that the term of office of a person elected or chosen to fill a casual vacancy shall be the unexpired term of the member whose vacancy he has filled."

3. After Clause (3), substituted as aforesaid, the following new Clause shall be added, namely:

"(4) A casual vacancy in the office of a member referred to in paragraph (d) of Clause (1) shall be filled for the remainder of the term of such member by the members of the provincial assembly by whom such member had been elected electing another person under the said paragraph."

16, 62 and 63: For these Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

"62. Qualifications for membership of Majlis-i-Shoora (parliament): A person shall not be qualified to be elected or chosen as a member of Majlis-i-Shoora (parliament) unless –

(A) He is a citizen of Pakistan:

(b) He is, in the case of National Assembly, not less than twenty-five years of age and is enrolled as a voter in any electoral roll for election to a Muslim seat or a non-Muslim seat as the case may be in that Assembly.

(c) He is, in the case of Senate, not less than thirty years of age and is enrolled as a voter in any area in a province or, as the case may be, the Federal Capital or the Federally-Administered Tribal Areas, from where he seeks membership. - APP

(d) He is of good character and is not commonly known as one who violates Islamic injunctions.

(e) He has adequate knowledge of Islamic teachings and practices obligatory duties prescribed by Islam as well as abstains from major sins.

(f) He is sagacious, righteous and non-profligate and honest and Ameen.

(g) He has not been convicted for a crime involving moral turpitude or for giving false evidence.

(h) He has not, after the establishment of Pakistan, worked against the integrity of the country or opposed the ideology of Pakistan.

Provided that the disqualifications specified in d) and e) shall not apply to a person who is a non-Muslim, but such a person shall have good moral reputation, and (i) He possesses such other qualification as may be prescribed by act of Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament).

63. Disqualifications for membership of Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament). q) A person shall be disqualified from being elected or chosen as, and from being, a member of the Majlis-i- Shoora (Parliament), if:-

(a) He is unsound mind and has been so declared by a competent court, or

(b) He is an undischarged insolvent, or

(c) He ceases to be a citizen of Pakistan, or acquires the citizenship of a foreign state or

(d) He holds an office of profit in the service of Pakistan other than an office declared by law not to disqualify its holder, or

(e) He is in the service of any statutory body or anybody which is owned or controlled by the Government or in which the Government has a controlling share of interest, or

(f) Being a citizen of Pakistan by virtue of Section 14b of the Pakistan Citizenship Act, 1951 (ii of 1951), he is for the time being disqualified under any law in force in Azad Jammu and Kashmir from being elected as a member of the legislative assembly of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, or

(g) He is propagating any opinion, or acting in any manner, prejudicial to the ideology of Pakistan, or the sovereignty, integrity or security of Pakistan, or morality, or the maintenance of public order, or the integrity or independence of the judiciary of Pakistan, or which defames or brings into ridicule the judiciary or the armed forces of Pakistan, or

(H) He has been, on conviction for any offence which in the opinion of the Chief Election Commissioner involves moral turpitude, sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than two years, unless a period of five years has elapsed since his release or

(I) He has been dismissed from the service of Pakistan on the ground of misconduct, unless a period of five years has elapsed since his dismissal, or

(J) He has been removed or compulsorily retired from the service of Pakistan on the ground of misconduct unless a period of three years has elapsed since his removal or compulsory retirement, or

(K) He has been in the service of Pakistan or of any statutory body or any body which owned or controlled by the Government or in which the government has a controlling share or interest, unless a period of two years has elapsed since he ceases to be in such service, or

(L) He is found guilty of a corrupt or illegal practice under any law for the time being in force, unless a period of five years has elapsed from the date on which that order takes effect, or

(M) He has been convicted under Section 7 of the political parties act 1962 (111 of 1962), unless a period of five years has elapsed from the date of such conviction.

(N) He, whether by himself or by any person or body of persons in trust for him or for his benefit or on his account or as a member of a Hindu undivided family has any share or interest in a contract, not being a contract between a cooperative society and government, for the supply of goods to, or for the execution of any contract or for the performance of any service undertaken by Government.

Provided that the disqualification under this paragraph shall not apply to a person:

i) Where the share or interest in the contract devolves on him by inheritance or succession or as a lagatee, executor or administrator, until the expiration of six months after it has so devolved on him.

ii) Where the contract has been entered into by or on behalf of a public company as defined in the companies ordinance 1984 (XLVII of 1984) of which he is a shareholder but is not a director holding an office of profit under the company, or

iii) Where he is a member of a Hindu undivided family and the contract has been entered into by any other member of that family in the course of carrying on a separate business in which he has no share or interest: or

Explanation: In this article "goods" does not include agricultural produce or commodity grown or produced by him or such goods as he is, under any directive of Government or any law for the time being in force, under a duty or obligation to supply.

(O) He holds any office of profit in the service of Pakistan other than the following offices, namely:

i) An office which is not whole time office remunerated either by salary or by fee.

ii) The office of Lumbardar [headman], whether called by this or any other title.

iii) The Qaumi Razakars: [national volunteer]

iv) Any office the holder whereof by virtue of such office, is liable to be called up for military training or military service under any law providing for the constitution or raising of a force, or

p) He is for the time being disqualified from being elected or chosen as a member of the Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament) or of a provincial assembly under any law for the time being in force.

2) If any question arises whether a member of Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament) has become disqualified from being a member, the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman shall refer the question to the Chief Election Commissioner and, that the member has become disqualified, he shall cease to be a member and his seat shall become vacant".

"70. and for these articles the following 71. shall be substituted, namely: Bills

"70. Introduction and passing of bills: A bill with respect to any matter in the Federal legislative list may originate in either house and shall, if it is passed by the house in which it originated, be transmitted to the other house, and if the bill is passed without amendment, by the other house. Also, it shall be presented to the President for assent.

2) If a bill transmitted to a House under clause (1) is rejected or is not passed within 90 days of its receipt or is passed with amendment, the bill, at the request of the House in which it originated, shall be considered in a joint sitting.

3) If a request is made under clause (2) the President shall summon a joint sitting and if the bill is passed in the joint sitting with or without amendment, by the votes of the majority of the total membership of the two Houses, it shall be presented to the President for assent.

4) In this article and the succeeding provision of the constitution, "Federal legislative list" and "concurrent legislative list" mean respectively the Federal legislative list and the concurrent legislative list in the fourth schedule".

73. In clause (1) the words and figure "or article 71" shall be omitted.

75 For this article the following shall be substituted, namely:

"75 President's assent to hills:

1) when a bill is presented to the President for assent the President shall, within 45 days:-

A) Assent to the bill:- or

(b) In the case of a bill other than a money bill, return the bill to the Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament) with a message requesting that the bill, or any specified provision thereof, be reconsidered and that any amendment specified in the message be considered.

2) When the president has returned a bill to the Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament) it shall be reconsidered by the Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament) in joint sitting and, if it is again passed, with or

without amendment, by the Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament) by the votes of the majority of the total membership of the two houses, it shallbe again presented to the president and the president shall assent thereto.

3) When the president has assented to a bill, it shall become law and be called an act of Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament).

4) No act of Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament) and no provision in any such act, shall be invalid by reason only that some recommendation, previous sanction or consent required by the constitution was not given if that act was assented to in accordance with the constitution."

90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96:- for these articles the following shall be substituted, namely: "90 exercise of executive authority of the federation — the executive authority of the federation shall vest in the president and shall be exercised by him, either directly or through officers subordinate to him, in accordance with the constitution.

91. The cabinet: (1) There shall be a cabinet of ministers, with the prime minister at its head, to aid and advise the president in the exercise of his functions.

2) The president shall in his discretion appoint from amongst the members of the national assembly a prime minister who, in his opinion, is most likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the national assembiy.

3) The person appointed under Clause (2) shall, before entering upon the office, make before the president oath in the form set out in the third schedule.

4) The cabinet, together with the minister of state, shall be collectively responsible to the National Assembly.

5) The Prime Minister shall hold office during the pleasure of the president, but the president shall not exercise his powers under this clause unless he is satisfied that the prime minister does not command the confidence of the majority of the members of the National Assembly.

Further Text of Amendments

GF091429 Karachi DAWN in English 5 Mar 85 pp 4, 5

[Text] islamabad, March 4 — The following is the remaining part of the Revival of the Constitution of 1973 Order 1985, incorporating amendments to the constitution, partly published in the March 4 issue of this paper:

6) The Prime Minister may, by writing under his hand address to the president, resign his office.

7) A minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the National Assembly shall, at the expiration of that period, cease to be a minister and shall not before the dissolution of that assembly be again appointed a minister unless he is elected a member of that assembly:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to a minister who is a member of the senate.

8) Nothing contained in this article shall be construed as disqualifying the prime minister or any other minister or a minister of state for continuing in office during any period during which the national assembly stands dissolved, or as preventing the appointment of any person as prime minister or other minister or as minister of state during any such period.

92) Federal ministers and ministers of state: (1) subject to clauses (7) and (8) of Article 91, the president shall appoint federal ministers and ministers of state from amongst the members of Majlis-i-Shoora (parliament) on the advice of the prime minister.

Provided that the number of federal ministers and ministers of state who are members of the senate shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the number of federal ministers.

(2) Before entering upon office, a federal minister or minister of state shall make before the president oath in the form set out in the third schedule.

(3) A federal minister or minister of state may, by writing under his hand addressed to the president, resign his office or may be removed from office by the president on the advice of the prime minister.

93./advisers./(1) The president may, on the advice of the prime minister, appoint not more than five advisers, on such terms and conditions as he may determine.

(2) The provisions of article 57 shall also apply to an adviser.

94. Prime Minister continuing in office. The president may ask the prime minister to continue to hold office until his successor enters upon the office of prime minister.

95. Vote of no-confidence against prime minister. (1) a resolution for a vote of no-confidence moved by not less than 20 per cent of the total membership of the national assembly may be passed against the prime minister by the national assembly.

(2) A resolution referred to in clause (1) shall not be voted upon before the expiration of three days, or later than seven days, from the day on which such resolution is moved in the national assembly.

(3) A resolution referred to in Clause (1) shall not be moved in the national assembly while the national assembly is considering demands for grants submitted to it in the annual budget statement.

(4) If the resolution referred to in clause (1) is passed by a majority of the total membership of the national assembly, the prime minister shall cease to hold office."

99. For this article the following shall be substituted, namely:/"99. conduct of business of federal government./(1) All

executive actions of the federal government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the president.

(2) The president shall by rules specify the manner in which orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated, and the validity of any order or instrument so authenticated shall not be questioned in any court on the ground that it was not made or executed by the president.

(3) The president shall also make rules for the allocation and transaction of the business of the federal government."

101. 1. In clause (1), after the word "president" at the end, the words "in his discretion" shall be added.

2. After clause (5), the following new clause be added, namely:

"(6) The President may make such provision as he thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of a Governor."

105. For this article the following shall be substituted:
Governor

"105. Governor to act on advice, etc. (1) Subject to the Constitution, in the performance of his functions, the Governor shall act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet, Chief Minister or appropriate Minister:

Provided that the Governor may require the Cabinet to reconsider such advice, whether generally or otherwise, and the Governor shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration:

Provided further that, in respect of the following matters, the Governor shall, subject to the previous approval of the President, act in his discretion, namely:

(a) Appointment of the Chief Minister,

(b) Dismissal of a cabinet which has lost the confidence of the provincial assembly: and

(c) dissolution of the provincial assembly, when an appeal to the electorate is necessary.

(2) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered to the Governor by the Chief Minister, the Cabinet or a minister shall not be inquired into in, or by, any court, tribunal or other authority.

(3) Where the Governor dissolves the Provincial Assembly, he shall appoint, in his discretion, but with the previous approval of the President, a care-taker Cabinet."

(4) The powers conferred by this article on the President shall be exercised by him in his discretion.

(5) The provisions of clause (3) of Article 48 shall have effect in relation to a Governor as if reference therein to "President" were reference to "Governor."

106. 1. In clause(1), (a) in paragraph (b), for the word "18" the word "twenty-one" shall be substituted.

(b) In clause (d), for the colon at the end a full stop shall be substituted: and (c) the proviso shall be omitted.

2. For Clause (3) the following shall be substituted, namely: (3) in addition to the seats in the provincial assemblies for the provinces of Baluchistan, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier and Sind specified in Clause (1), there shall be in those assemblies the number of seats hereinafter specified for non-Muslims.

Province	Christians	Hindus	Sikh, Buddist persons belonging to the Scheduled caste	Parsi comm-unities	Qadiani group (who call themselves Ahmadis)
Baluchistan	1	1	1	-	-
The North-West Frontier Province	-	1	1	1	-
The Punjab	5	1	1	1	-
Sind	2	5	1	1	-

Explanation - where no independent seat is allocated to a minority in a province for being very small in number, the seat allocated jointly to all other non-Muslims in that province shall be deemed to include that minority."

3. For clause (5) the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(5) The members to fill the seats referred to in clause (3) shall be elected, simultaneously with the members to fill the seats referred to in clause (1), on the basis of separate electorates by direct and free vote in accordance with law.

(6) As soon as practicable after the general election to a provincial assembly, the members to fill seats in that assembly reserved for women shall be elected in accordance with law on the basis of the system or proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote by the electoral college consisting of the persons elected to that assembly."

113. For this article the following shall be substituted, namely:

"113./Qualifications and disqualifications for membership of provincial assembly:/ The qualifications and disqualifications for membership of the national assembly set out in Article 62 and 63 shall also apply for membership of a provincial assembly as if reference therein to "National Assembly" were a reference to "Provincial Assembly."

116. For this article the following shall be substituted, namely: "116. Governor's assent to bills. — (1) When a bill has

been passed by the Provincial Assembly, it shall be presented to the governor for assent.

(2) When a bill is presented to the governor for assent, the governor shall, within 45 days, —

(A) Assent to the bill: or

(B) In the case of a bill other than a money bill, return the bill to the provincial assembly with a message requesting that the bill, or any specified provision thereof, be reconsidered and that any amendment specified in the message be considered.

(3) When the governor has returned a bill to the provincial assembly, if it is again passed, with or without amendment, by the provincial assembly, by the votes of the majority of the total membership of the provincial assembly, it shall be again presented to the governor and the governor shall assent thereto.

(4) When the governor has assented to a bill it shall become law and be called an act of provincial assembly.

(5) No act of a provincial assembly, and no provision in any such act, shall be invalid by reason only that some recommendation, previous sanction or consent required by the constitution was not given if that act was assented to in accordance with the constitution."

129, 130 for the articles the following shall be substituted, and 131. namely:

"129. Exercise of executive authority of the province. — The executive authority of the province shall vest in the governor and shall be exercised by him, either directly or through officers subordinate to him, in accordance with the constitution.

130./The cabinet/ — (1) There shall be a cabinet of ministers, with the chief minister at its head, to aid and advise the governor in the exercise of his functions.

(2) The governor shall appoint from amongst the members of the Provincial Assembly a chief minister who, in his opinion, is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the provincial assembly.

(3) The person appointed under clause (2) shall, before entering upon office, make before the governor oath in the form set out in the third schedule.

(4) The Cabinet shall be collectively responsible to the Provincial Assembly.

(5) The Chief Minister shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, but the Governor shall not exercise his powers under this clause unless he is satisfied that the Chief Minister does not command the confidence of the majority of the members of the Provincial Assembly.

(6) The chief minister, may by writing under his hand addressed to the governor, resign his office.

(7) A minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Provincial Assembly shall, at the expiration of that period, cease to be a minister, and shall not before the dissolution of that Assembly be again appointed a Minister unless he is elected a member of that Assembly.

(8) Nothing contained in this article shall be construed as disqualifiying the Chief Minister or any other Minister for continuing in office during any period during which the Provincial Assembly stands dissolved, or as preventing the appointment of any person as Chief Minister or other minister during any such period.

131. Duties of chief minister in relation to governor. - It shall be the duty of the chief minister -

(a) To communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Cabinet relating to the administration of the affairs of the province and proposals for legislation:

(b) To furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the province and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for: and

(c) If the Governor so requires, to submit for consideration of the Cabinet any matter on which a decision has been taken by the chief minister of a minister but which has not been considered by the Cabinet."

132 and for these articles the following shall be substituted,

133. Namely:

"132. Provincial Ministers - 2(1) Subject to Clauses (7) and (8) of Article 130, the Governor shall appoint Provincial Ministers from amongst members of the Provincial Assembly on the advice of the Chief Minister.

(2) Before entering upon office, a Provincial Minister shall make before the Governor oath in the form set out in the third schedule.

(3) A Provincial Minister may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resign his office or may be removed from office by the governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

133. Chief Minister continuing in office - The Governor may ask the Chief Minister to continue to hold office until his successor enters upon the office of Chief Minister."

134 and 135. These articles shall be omitted.

136. For this article the following shall be substituted, namely:

"136. Vote of non-confidence against Chief minister. - (1) A resolution for a vote of no-confidence moved by not less than 20 percent of the total membership of the Provincial Assembly may be passed against the Chief Minister by the Provincial Assembly.

(2) A resolution referred to in Clause (i) shall not be voted upon before the expiration of three days, or later than seven days, from

the day on which such resolution, is moved in the Provincial Assembly.

(3) If the resolution referred to in Clause (1) is passed by a majority of the total membership of the Provincial Assembly, the Chief Minister shall cease to hold office."

139. For this article the following shall be substituted, namely:

"139./Conduct of business of Provincial Government./ — (1) All executive actions of the Provincial Government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the governor.

(2) The governor shall by rules specify the manner in which orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated, and the validity of any order or instrument so authenticated shall not be questioned in any court on the ground that it was not made or executed by the governor.

(3) The governor shall also make rules for the allocation and transaction of the business of the Provincial Government."

Chapter 3, in Part V, in Chapter 3, before Article 153, the Part V. Following new article shall be inserted, namely:

"/152A. National Security Council./ — (1) There shall be a National Security Council to make recommendations relating to the issue of a proclamation of emergency under Article 232, security of Pakistan and any other matter of national importance that may be referred to it by the president in consultation with the prime minister.

(2) The National Security Council shall consist of the president, the prime minister, the chairman of the senate, the chairman, joint chiefs of staff committee, the chiefs of staff of the Pakistan Army, the Pakistan Navy and the Pakistan Air Force and the chief ministers of the provinces."

175. In Clause (3), for the word "five" the word "fourteen" shall be substituted.

179. Clauses (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) shall be omitted.

Vide explanation under article 2 (1) of the Laws (Continuance in Force) Order, 1977 (CMLA [chief martial law administrator] Order No. 1 of 1977).

180. For the words "one of the judges of the supreme court who have not previously held the office of the chief justice of Pakistan otherwise than under this article" the words "the most senior of the other judges of the supreme court" shall be substituted.

Chapter 2, after Article 186, the following new Article shall be Part VII. inserted, namely:

/"186a. Power of Supreme Court to transfer cases./ — The Supreme Court may, if it considers it expedient to do so in the interest of justice, transfer any case, appeal or other proceedings pending before any high court to any other high court."

195. Clauses (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) shall be omitted.

196. For the words 'one of the judges of the High Court who have not previously held the office of Chief Justice of the High Court otherwise than under this Article" the words and commas "one of the other judges of the High Court, or may request one of the judges of the Supreme Court," shall be substituted.

198. This Article shall be renumbered as Clause (I) and, after Clause (I), renumbered as aforesaid, the following new clauses shall be added, namely:

"(2) Each High Court and the judges and divisional courts thereof shall sit at its principal seat and the seats of its benches and may hold, at any place within its territorial jurisdiction, circuit courts consisting of such of the judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice.

Vide explanation under Article 2 (1) of the Laws (Continuance in Force) order, 1977 (CMLA Order No. 1 of 1977).

(3) The Lahore High Court shall have a bench each at Bahawalpur, Multan and Rawalpindi: The High Court of Sind shall have a bench at Sukkur: The Peshawar High Court shall have a bench each at Abbottabad and Dera Ismail Khan and the High Court of Baluchistan shall have a bench at Sibi.

(4) Each of the high courts may have benches at such other places as the governor may determine on the advice of the cabinet and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

(5) A bench referred to in Clause (3), or established under Clause (4), shall consist of such of the judges of the High Court as may be nominated by the Chief Justice from time to time for a period of not less than one year.

(6) The governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court shall make rules to provide the following matters, that is to say —

(A) Assigning the area in relation to which each bench shall exercise jurisdiction vested in the high court: and

(B) For all incidental, supplemental or consequential matters."

199. 1. Clauses (3A), (3B) and (3C), as they stood immediately before the fifth day of July, 1977, and Clauses (3A), (3B) and (3C) as inserted by the Constitution (Amendment) Order, 1980 (P.O. [presidential order] No. 1 of 1980), shall be omitted.

2. In Clause (4), in paragraph (B), after the words "public interest", the words "or state property" shall be inserted.

3. In Clause (4A), —

(A) After the word and comma "with", the words "state property or" shall be inserted: and

(B) for the words "sixty days" the words "six months" shall be substituted.

4. After Clause (4A), amended as aforesaid, the following new Clause shall be inserted, namely: —

"(4B) Every case in which, on an application under Clause (1), the High Court has made an interim order shall be disposed of by the High Court on merits within six months from the day on which it is made, unless the High Court is prevented from doing so for sufficient cause to be recorded."

200. 1. In Clause (1), in the proviso, for the words "one year" the words "two years" shall be substituted.

2. for Clause (2) the following shall be substituted, namely: "(2) where a judge is so transferred or is appointed to an office other than that of judge at a place other than the principal seat of the High Court, he shall, during the period for which he serves as a judge of the High Court to which he is transferred, or holds such other office, be entitled to such allowances and privileges, in addition to his salary, as the president may, by order, determine."

3. In Clause (3), the following explanation shall be added at the end, namely:-

Explanation: In this article, High Court "includes a Bench of a High Court."

203b. In paragraph (c), for the word "five" the word "ten" shall be substituted.

203c. After clause (4a), the following new clauses shall be inserted, namely:-

"(4b) the President may, at any time, by order in writing,-

(a) Modify the term of appointment of a judge:

(b) Assign to a judge any other office: and

(c) Require a judge to perform such other functions as the president may deem fit:

And pass such other order as he may consider appropriate.

Explanation: In this Clause and Clause (4c), "Judge" includes Chief Justice.

(4c) While he is performing the functions which he is required under Clause (4b) to perform, or holding any other office assigned to him under that Clause, a judge shall be entitled to the same salary, allowances and privileges as are admissible to the Chief Justice or, as the case may be, Judge of the court."

204. For this article the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"204. Contempt of court. (1) in this article, "court" means the Supreme Court or a High Court.

(2) A court shall have power to punish any person who -

(a) abuses, interferes with or obstructs the process of the court in any way or disobeys any order of the Court:

(b) Scandalises the court or otherwise does anything which tends to bring the Court or a Judge of the Court into hatred, ridicule or contempt:

(c) Does anything which tends to prejudice the determination of a matter pending before the court: or

(d) Does any other thing which, by law, constitutes contempt of the court.

(3) The exercise of the power conferred on a Court by this article may be regulated by law and, subject to law, by rules made by the Court."

212a. This article shall stand omitted on such day as the President may appoint.

213. In Clause 91), after the word "president" at the end, the words "in his discretion" shall be added.

232. In Clause (2), for paragraph (a) the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(a) Parliament shall have power to make laws for a province, or any part thereof, with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Federal Legislative List or the Provincial Legislative List:"

239. For this article the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"239 Constitution amendment bill - (1) A bill to amend the Constitution may originate in either House and when the bill has been passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House it shall be transmitted to the other House.

(2) If the bill is passed without amendment by the votes not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House to which it is transmitted under Clauses (1), it shall be transmitted to all the Provincial Assemblies.

(3) If the bill is passed with amendment by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House to which it is transmitted under Clause (1), it shall be reconsidered by the House in which it had originated: and if the bill as amended by the former House is passed by the latter by the votes of the less than two-thirds of its total membership it is transmitted to all the Provincial Assemblies.

(4) Subject to Clause (5), if the bill transmitted to the Provincial Assemblies under Clause (2) or Clause (3) is passed by each such Assembly by a majority of its total membership, it shall be presented to the President for assent.

(5) A bill to amend the Constitution which would have the effect of altering the limits of a province shall not be presented to the President for assent unless it has been passed by the Provincial Assembly of that province by the votes of not less than two-thirds of its total membership.

(6) No amendment of the Constitution shall be called in question in any court on any ground whatsoever.

(7) For the removal of doubt, it is hereby declared that there is no limitation whatever on the power of the Majlis-i-Shoora (Parliament) to amend by way of addition, modification or repeal any of the provisions of this Constitution."

242. After Clause (1) the following new Clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(1A) the Chairman of the Public Service Commission constituted in relation to the affairs of the federation shall be appointed by the President in his discretion."

243. 1. After Clause (1), the following new Clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(1A) without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the supreme command of the armed forces shall vest in the President."

2. In Clause (3), in paragraph (c), after the word "appoint", the words and commas "in his discretion the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee," shall be inserted.

255. In Clause (1), for the words "be made in" the words "preferably be made in Urdu or" shall be substituted. Chapter 7, in Part XII, in Chapter 7, after Article 270, Part XII. The following new Articles shall be inserted, namely:-

"270A./Validation of President's Order, etc./ — (1) all President's orders, Martial Law Regulations, Martial Law Orders and all other laws made between the fifth day of July 1977, and the date on which this Article comes into force, are hereby declared to have been validly made by competent authority and shall not be called in question in any court on any ground whatsoever.

(2) All orders made, proceedings taken and acts done by any authority, or by any person, which were made, taken or done, or purported to have been made, taken or done, between the fifth day of July, 1977, and the date on which this Article comes into force, in exercise of the power derived from any President's orders, Martial Law Regulations, Martial Law Orders, enactments, notifications, rules, orders or bye-laws, or in execution of any orders made or sentences passed by any authority in the exercise of powers as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and always to have been validly made, taken or done and shall not be called in question in any court on any ground whatsoever.

(3) All President's orders, Martial Law Regulations, Martial Law Orders, enactments, notifications, rules, orders or bye-laws in force immediately before the date on which this Article comes into force shall continue in force until altered, repealed or amended by competent authority.

(4) No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie in any court against any authority or any person, for or on account of or in respect of any order made, proceedings taken or act done whether in the exercise or purported exercise of the powers referred to in Clause (2) or in exercise of or in compliance with orders made or sentences passed in exercise or purported exercise of such powers.

(5) Any of the President's orders referred to in Clause (1) may be amended in the manner provided for amendment of the Constitution.

(6) The provisions of Article 8 shall not apply to the President's orders specified in an order to be made by the President, and no such order nor any provision thereof shall be void on the ground that such law or provision is inconsistent with, or repugnant to, any provision of Chapter 1 of Part ii.

270b Elections to be deemed to be held under constitution:

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, the elections held under the House of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies (Elections) Order, 1977, to the Houses and the Provincial Assemblies shall be deemed to have been held under the Constitution and shall have effect accordingly."

"New Annex: After Article 280, the following annex shall be inserted, namely:-

"Annex (Article 2a).

The Objectives Resolution.

In the name of Allah, the Beneficient, the Merciful: Whereas sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty alone and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust:

This Constituent Assembly representing the people of Pakistan resolves to frame a constitution for the sovereign independent State of Pakistan:

Wherein the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people:

Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed:

Wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah:

Wherein adequate provision shall be made for the minorities to profess and practise their religions and develop their cultures:

Wherein the territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed:

Wherein shall be guaranteed fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality:

Wherein adequate provision shall be made to safeguard the

legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes:

Wherein the independence of the judiciary shall be fully secured:

Wherein the integrity of the territories of the federation, its independence and all its rights including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air shall be safeguarded:

So that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honored place amongst the nations of the world and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity."

Third schedule:

1. In the oath of office relating to the Chairman or member of the Federal Shariat Court, for the word "Chairman", twice occurring, the words "Chief Justice", and for the word "member", twice occuring, the word "judge" shall be substituted.

2. in the oaths of office set out in this schedule, the following paragraph shall be added at the end, namely:-

"May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen)."

General (M. Zia-ul-Haq) President.

Indian Hijackers' Trial Begins in Lahore
BK090817 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] A special court of Punjab began the trial this morning in Lahore of Indian nationals accused of hijacking an Indian aircraft to Pakistan in September 1981. The five accused — Joginder Singh, Satnam Singh, Jasbir Singh, Kiran Singh, and Tajinder Pal Singh - were present in the court.

The accused were given copies of statements of 24 eyewitnesses recorded under Pakistan Penal Code Article 161 and a list of advocates from which they can select their defense lawyers.

The court later adjourned until 18 March. The case was registered against the accused at the South Camp police station in Lahore on 19 September 1981 under Pakistan Penal Code Articles 402-II and 149.

Delhi Reports on Trial
BK091306 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] In Pakistan, the trial of the hijackers of the Indian Airlines plane began in Lahore today. The plane was hijacked to Lahore in September 1981. The hijackers were produced before a special court for trial proceedings. They were provided with copies of 24 prosecution witnesses and a list of 4 senior advocates who could be engaged as defense counsel. The case has been adjourned till the 18th of this month. The proceedings were held under extremely tight security arrangements. During the proceedings, which lasted only 10 minutes, the Lahore district and session judge, Mr Fazal Karim, told the hijackers that a charge sheet has been filed against them under the provisions of the Pakistan Penal Code. Under Pakistani laws, hijacking is punishable by death sentence or life imprisonment. The court officials admitted that the charge sheet for last July's hijacking incident is yet to be filed.

Protest Lodged on 7 March Afghan Violation
BK101048 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Four Afghan aircraft have violated Pakistan's airspace in the Domandi post area, 45 km northeast of Chaman. The aircraft fired eight rockets but caused no casualty or damage.

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Afghan charge d'affaires this morning on this unprovoked Afghan attack which took place last Thursday. He was told that if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

Karachi Says Mujahidin Damage Karmal's Palace
BK090611 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] According to reports received from Afghanistan, mujahidin in two recent rocket attacks in Kabul killed about 30 Soviet-Karmal troops and damaged Babrak Karmal's palace. Mujahidin have also claimed to have destroyed many helicopters in a rocket attack in Qandahar.

Karachi on Mujahidin Attack in Baghran Area
BK100908 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] According to reports from Afghanistan, the Mujahidin have conducted a succesful operation in the Baghran area, killing or wounding 18 Soviet-Karmal soldiers and arresting 5 Karmal soldiers with their weapons. The mujahidin also attacked security posts in the areas of (Jafferkhel) and (Argankhel), killing six Karmal soldiers.

Soviets Reportedly Bomb Villages in Afghanistan
BK110254 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] In Afghanistan, more than 24 civilians were reportedly killed in indiscriminate bombings by Soviet planes at several places in Qandahar and Paktia Provinces. According to reports, Soviet planes dropped bombs on villages near Shahi Kowt in Paktia Province, killing 15 civilians. Another report said that nine women and children were killed when Soviet planes strafed Spin Buldak area in Qandahar Province following a mujahidin attack on a mobile troop of the Soviet-Karmal forces.

BANGLADESH

Spokesman Condemns Israeli Actions in Lebanon

BK080721 Dhaka BSS in English 0651 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Dhaka, Mr 8 BSS — Bangladesh yesterday strongly condemned Israel for massacring civilians in south Lebanon through its military action. A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said the world community had the [word indistinct] duty to stop Israel from pursuing its course of action and called upon the Security Council, particularly the super powers, to restrain Israel. Bangladesh has warned that if Israel was not restrained now, the consequences for global peace and security would be incalculable.

Delhi on Dhaka Meeting on Sharing Tista Waters

BK101609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] The 3-day Indo-Bangladesh secretary-level meeting on the sharing of Tista waters between the two countreis began in Dhaka today. The Indian team is led by the irrigation secretary, Mr M. Padhye. The Bangladesh irrigation and flood control secretary, Mr Mohammad Ali, is leading his country's delegation. This the fifth meeting between the two countries to finalize an agreement on an understanding reached in 1983 at the ministerial level meeting on the ad hoc sharing of Tista water.

Talking to newsmen, the leader of the Indian delegation, Mr Padhye, expressed the hope that the meeting will produce result this time.

NEPAL

Congress Party To Discuss Civil Disobedience

HK090326 Hong Kong AFP in English 0133 GMT 9 Mar 85

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Kathmandu, March 9 (AFP) — The banned Nepali Congress, the main opponent of Nepal's partyless Panchayat system, will meet April 12 to finalise plans for a civil disobedience movement to press for revival of parliamentary democracy.

"Whatever may come we are prepared to launch our movement for the establishment of full-fledged democracy in the country," Congress official Ganesh Man Singh said in a press statement yesterday. The statement followed a recent victory by the pro-democratic student's union in campus elections which was seen as a significant boost to the Congress' plans to launch its political campaign. Announcement of the April 12 meeting also came after Congress gatherings in several districts and a tour by senior leaders of the banned party over the last year.

Mr. Singh said the Congress demands included abolition of the 24-year-old Panchayat system of partyless politics and creation of an interim government to conduct impartial general elections. Since announcing its decision to launch an anti-Panchayat movement, Congress leaders have tried to bring about a reconciliation with Nepal's King Birendra. But the monarch, in his February 18 Democracy Day message, clearly indicated that there would not be any alternative to the Panchayat system.

"A democratic policy can not function on duals and slogans only, it must take cognizance of the practical realities prevailing in the country in full appreciation of the sense of discipline expected by the people," he said.

A group of royalist national Panchayat members has issued a strongly worded statement warning Congress leaders against running counter to the sentiments of those who backed the partyless polity in the 1980 referendum.

"This system was vigorously committed to establishing democracy as a tradition for all practical purposes," they said.

"By voting in favour of the Panchayat system with a majority in the 1980 referendum the Nepalese people clearly indicated that a policy opposed to the partyless one was not acceptable to them," the legislators added.

"Opposition to the partyless Panchayat system would be tantamount to disregard of the people's decision."

The national Panchayat members urged the government of Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand not to be "silent spectators towards those who were seeking an alternative contrary to the popular verdict."

SRI LANKA

Jayewardene Warns of Efforts To Spread Marxism

BK081216 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Excerpt] President J.R. Jayewardene says that while the government is trying to wipe out terrorism, certain sections are by force attempting to divert the government's attention from this goal. These sections are trying to provoke university students and schoolchildren (?to tear) the government and carry out a bloody revolution. Certain other sections are attempting to promote the terrorist movement among the Tamil population in the hill country. The president was speaking at a ceremony held this morning at the John de Silva Memorial Hall in Colombo in connection with International Women's Day.

Mr Jayewardene further noted that it is the aim of these sections to gain control over the country through a Marxist movement. They are not merely trying to set up a state of Eelam, they are trying to spread Marxism, not only in Sri Lanka but also in India.

The president noted that the government had made every attempt possible within the democratic framework to eradicate the problem of terrorism that has arisen in the north and east of the country. It is the responsibility of the president and the government to wipe out terrorism. Mr Jayewardene added that he, who had had 45 years of political experience, would undergo any difficulty to get rid of this problem.

Athulathmudali Says Tamils Oppose Eelam
BK111053 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, has stated that the plan to settle people in an area stretching from Vavuniya to Elephant Park will not be abandoned despite opposition from any quarter. Those who will be settled in these areas will receive 6 months training in the use of arms. They will also be trained in agricultural activities.

Mr Athulathmudali said that military training is essential for the security of these people. The minister was speaking at a passing out ceremony of a group of home guards at the (Tayamadula Gankadiya) Madhya Mahavidiyala [secondary school] yesterday.

Speaking further, Mr Athulathmudali said that the Tamil people were now openly expressing their opposition to Eelam. A solution to the ethnic problem could be brought about only in this manner.

Delhi: 'At Least' 10 Tamils Killed in Clashes
BK110316 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] In Sri Lanka, at least 10 Tamil militants were killed yesterday in clashes with the security forces. According to military sources, a rich haul of arms and ammunition was found in the combing operation at Kandy.

Khomeyni Urges Iraqis To Overthrow Saddam

LD091902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Message from Imam Khomeyni to the Iraqi nation — announcer-read]

[Text] Praise be to God, the compassionate and merciful. We are from God and to him do we return.

The great tragedy of the martyrdom of 10 of the ulema and the respected descendents of the prophet, members of the exalted house of the late Ayatollah Hakim, may the Almighty's blessings be upon him, at the hands of the criminal Aflaqi regime of Iraq, has been the cause of great sorrow and sympathy, and has added yet another leaf to the crimes of the evil Saddam who does not bind himself to any principles among the principles of humanitarianism. We do not have any expectations save these types of crimes from this criminal, who has even surpassed the crimes of the Mongols. We cannot expect anything else from a bloodthirsty man whose hands are every day steeped up to the elbows in the blood of innocent people in Iraq and Iran.

It is not surprising that this cultureless Ba'th Party is bringing down Iranian cities on the heads of innocent Arabs and Persians every day, including women and men, children, the young and the old. It is not surprising that the Iraqis torture innocent prisoners in their torture chambers whether they be Iraqis or Iranians, in contravention of the regulations of free nations. These kinds of actions come naturally to the evil-natured and to corrupt savages. Surprise may be expressed at the false supporters of human rights who encourage these criminals all over the world to commit these actions and help them with weapons and propaganda. Surprise may be expressed at the long-winded international organizations, that sometimes through speech, sometimes through silence, support the criminals. The innocent nations must not cast any hopes on them and must know that they are solely in the service of bullies and of the powerful, and that the superpowers look only after their interests.

It is these deprived nations who must, in the face of the cruel and criminals, revolt, and by relying on Almighty God, they must not fear any power, and must cut off the hands of the oppressors. The noble people of Iraq should join the nations of Iran, Lebanon and Palestine, and rob the Aflaqis, Zionists, and their supporters of their sleep, darkening the world in their eyes.

Iran's powerful Armed Forces have dealt Saddam's disgraced face such a blow that he has lost his composure and in a fit of insanity is resorting to any crime, setting fire to [words indistinct]. God willing, we will deal the last blow when the time is ripe and the dear countries of Iran and Iraq will be rid of him.

I express my condolences to the people of Iraq and to the exalted house of the late Ayatollah Hakim, God's blessings be upon him, and to his brave son, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Baqir Hakim, for his painful tragedy and other tragedies inflicted on the noble people of Iraq; while I also express my condolences for the tragedies inflicted on the Muslim people of Lebanon; notably, the tragedies of the recent explosions which resulted in the martyrdom and wounding of a large number of our beloved brothers and sisters, to the people of Lebanon and especially the grand ulema.

I ask God, the beneficient, to grant his blessing to all the martyrs on the path of justice, especially, the recent martyrs of Iraq and Lebanon. It must be mentioned that the blind-hearted, who are oblivious of everything except material gains and carnal desires, have not understood our noble people and they think that by martyring our beloved children, they can divert them from the path that they have chosen which is nothing but dear Islam, and can weaken their resolve. The great nation of Iran, which in these few years is suffering from the crimes of the East and the West, and has lost and is losing its beloved ones, will, with each explosion become more explosive in return, and with each evil attack become more courageous and follow its path and advance.

The criminals have not seen that the brave mothers and fathers of Iran are pulling their precious children from under mounds of earth, while crying out: War, war, until victory, and asking those in charge of the principle of retaliation and the battlefront warriors to continue the war. Glory to Almighty God for this brave and faithful nation which would sacrifice its life rather than submit to compromise and surrender. I pray for blessings for the martyrs of the past few days in Iran, who have become martyrs at the hands of the Ba'thist criminals of Iraq. I pray for health and wellbeing for the injured; I pray for resistance and tolerance for the families and relatives of the martyrs and injured; and I pray for victory and steadfastness for the combatants of Islam.

Peace and greetings be upon all prophets, especially on the last and the purest of them; and upon all imams, praise be upon them, especially, the last of them, may our souls be sacrificed for them and greetings to the virtuous.

[Signed] 9 March 1985, Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

Musavi on Relief Work, War Until 'Final Victory'

LD101027 Tehran IRNA in English 1017 GMT 10 Mar 85

["P.M. Musavi: We Will Remain Steadfast" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, March 10, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said today the Iranian nation has decided to continue the war until final victory and as Imam Khomeyni has said, "Even if the war lasts for 20 years we will remain steadfast".

Speaking after the cabinet session Sunday, the prime minister said, "For protecting our Islamic Revolution, the dignity of the Iranian people and reaching final victory, we are willing to bear further hardships". During the session, it was reported that a special headquarters has been set up at the Prime Ministry to coordinate and facilitate aid and relief work for victims of recent Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities which has claimed the lives of large number of civilians.

Meanwhile, minister of energy, Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, who had been dispatched to West Azarbayjan Province to inspect the cities attacked by the Iraqi forces, presented a report of his trip.

Prime Minister Musavi further continuing on the recent round of Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities, said that we will not let the world arrogance to damage the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

"Saddam will not find a way out of the consequences of his crimes and our combatants will give him and his masters the necessary lesson".

Minister of education, Kazem Akrami said since the start of the Iraqi-imposed war till Sept. 84, a total of 6.250 billion rials (dlrs. 66 million) cash has been donated by the employees of his ministry.

Further Reportage on Iran-Iraq War, Bombings

Khuzestan Cities Bombed

LD081534 Tehran IRNA in English 1515 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, Mar 8, IRNA — Iraqi jets bombed the Iranian cities of Susangerd, Abadan, Khorramshahr in Khuzestan Province and the city of Piranshah in W. Azarbayjan Province in the early afternoon hours Friday.

Iraqi aerial raids on southern and western Iranian cities have left hundreds of martyred and wounded, early reports reaching the capital said. The governor general of West Azarbayjan Province, Ali Reza Attar said that 400 civilians have been martyred or wounded in the bombardment of Piranshah, in the province.

Rescue work units from nearby cities have rushed to Piranshah to help local workers pull out the dead and the wounded from the rubble.

Attar said Iraqi bombers attacked the most densely populated area of the town at 15.25 local time (11.55 GMT).

Five minutes later Iraqi planes attacked Susangerd in Khuzestan Province and the town governer told IRNA 26 bodies, mostly of women and children, have been recovered so far. He said search for the martyred and the wounded is continuing under the rubble of a large number of houses that have been destroyed.

Casualties Reported

LD081607 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] [no dateline as received] Eight Iraqi fighter bombers attacked three poor neighbourhoods of the southern town of Susangerd at 15.30 (12.00 GMT) with rockets and cluster bombs. Of the 40 martyred and scores of wounded so far, large numbers were Arab residents of the city.

Iraqi planes attacked Piranshahr in West Azarbayjan Province at 15.25 (11.59 GMT) leaving an estimated 400 martyred and wounded.

Two enemy planes had bombarded Abadan port at 14.05 (11:35 GMT) killing ten, wounding six and destroying 50 houses and shops.

34 Killed in Village Bombing

LD081631 Tehran IRNA in English 1556 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Bakhtaran, Bakhtaran Province, March 8, IRNA — Thirty-four villagers in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region were martyred when Iraqi jets bombed the region on Thursday. Another 23 persons were also wounded.

Iraqi Fighters Bombard Bostan

LD081633 Tehran IRNA in English 1610 GMT 8 Mar 85

[text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province March 8, IRNA — Two Iraqi fighters bombarded civilian neighbourhoods of the border town of Bostan in Khuzestan Province at 15.35 (12.05 GMT), confirmed reports reaching here said. Reports on the number of casualties and the extent of damage will later follow.

380 Dead, Injured in Khuzestan

LD081636 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Pr. March 8, IRNA — three hundred and eighty civilians have been martyred and injured as a result of Iraqi missile and air attacks upon various cities in Khuzestan Province during the current week. Hundreds of houses were also destroyed. The cities hit included Ahvaz, Dezful, Masjed-Soleyman, Susangerd, and Abadan. Thirteen missiles hit Dezful and Masjed-Soleyman and several cluster bombs and rockets hit Ahvaz, Susangerd and Abadan. IRNA correspondents reported that the people of the cities urged the Islamic Republic authorities and Islamic combatants for an immediate and severe retaliation.

Basra Under Fire

LD081649 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Kuwait, March. 8, IRNA — Reports from Iraq's second largest city, Basra said the city has turned into a ghost town and only the sound of explosions, warning sirens or the howling ambulance sirens can be heard in the streets.

The inhabitants of the city have taken to shelters following a warning by Radio Tehran's Arabic service the city will be shelled in retaliation for the Iraqi bombing of civilian areas in Iran.

Apparently fearing a mass immigration, the Iraqi regime imposed a curfew in the city and forced all inhabitants to stay at home, the reports said.

Iran's heavy artillery opened fire on Basra early morning and in mid-afternoon Thursday and with a rate of three shells a minute, the sound of explosions could be heard throughout the area.

The shelling hit the city's military, industrial and trade centers causing 50 small and large fires, and killing and wounding about 100 persons, most of whom were police forces and members of the so-called People's Army of Iraq. Basra's wheat silo was also reportedly hit.

Abadan Attacked Again

LD081707 Tehran IRNA in English 1643 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Ahvaz, March 8 IRNA — Iraqi bombers attacked the southern port of Abadan for the second time at 17.55 (15.25 GMT) Friday wounding 15, including a one year old child and 70 year old woman. The attack came less than four hours after an earlier raid which left 10 martyred and 6 injured. In the second sortie over 100 houses and shops and one mosque were also destroyed.

Communique No 2,030

LD081725 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran March 8, IRNA — The military Joint Command said today that in retaliation for Iraqi bombardment of civilian areas, Iran's artillery units Thursday [7 March] shelled the Iraqi cities of Basra and Mandali while bombarding the city of Basra on Friday as well.

In Communique Number 2030 the command said Friday's acrial raids on Sar-e Pol-e Zahab martyred and wounded 48 while more people lost their lives in the Iraqi sorties on Susangerd and Piranshah.

Meanwhile in the battle fronts, the Muslim combatants poured fire on enemy positions in Haj 'Umran and had Iraqi movements under surveillance in Chuman-Mostafa and 'Kuh-e Anneh.

The heaviest confrontations in the border provinces of Bakhtaran and Ilam were reported in the Nowsud and Halaleh areas where the combatants deployed defensive tactics while shelling enemy positions, killing and wounding a group of Ba'th soldiers. The combatants also sent patrols in the area.

In the southern fronts, sporadic fire between the two sides continued with the heaviest confrontations reported in the Nahr-Anbar, southern Kushk and Zayd areas.

Gendarmerie forces in the vicinity of Arvand River silenced enemy guns and destroyed one Iraqi Katyusha rocket launching pad, five bunkers and observation posts. A group of Ba'th soldiers were reportedly killed in the skirmishes here.

Iraqi bombardment of the port of Abadan destroyed 150 houses and shops and wounded 6 civilians.

'Revenge' Planned Against Shelling

GF081941 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Report from radio correspondent in Ahvaz]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In continuation of the aggressive and barbaric policy of the criminal Saddam regime and in continuation of the bloody trend of this terrorist regime, the planes of the criminal regime in Baghdad at about 1530 [1200 GMT] strafed four residential regions in the heroic city of Susangerd and the steadfast city of Abadan.

As a result of this perfidious and wanton aggression a large number of the residents of these steadfast cities were martyred or wounded. The tyrant of Iraq has thus proved that he is no less savage and barbaric than his forefathers, like Hitler and Hulegu. He has demonstrated his hidden grudge for Islam, for the Muslims, and for the Islamic Republic of Iran. This insane criminal has proved that he does not even respect the minimum international or moral commitment. This criminal does not recognize any law or agreement.

This treacherous and wanton crime today against the steadfast city of Susangerd, its perfidious aggression against Dezful and Masjed-Soleyman, Bushehr, and Abadan stresses the insistence of this regime to inflict harm on our safe people in Islamic Iran.

In light of all of this injustice and aggression our safe Islamic country cannot continue to tolerate all these barbaric and inhuman activities. In light of all these ugly crimes committed by the crazy Saddam we cannot stand idly by. Our retaliation will be firm and strong this time and in the next times, as it was strong and deterrent in previous time, when this careless regime tried his luck with us. In light of all the criminal practices by this clique — which has such a thirst as to shed the blood of innocent children, women, and old people — our potent Islamic forces will retaliate with two blows for every blow. Our forces will also kindle a burning fire under the feet of those who perpetrate injustice and aggression in Baghdad. We announce to the world and the international organizations that the Saddam regime, which launched the war and aggression against our Islamic county, will neither be deterred nor adopt the correct path. The aggression against the innocent is its only option. We, in return, will continue in this war until we attain the final victory. Such savage crimes cannot deter us from revenging the blood of thousands of children of our people in Iran against whom injustice is perpetrated. We will prove to Saddam that his aggression against the heroic city of Susangerd today, its aggression against Dezful, Masjed-Soleyman, Bushehr, and Abadan, cannot pass unpunished. The matter has become serious. The time for revenge from this unjust clique has come. We call on the children of our people in Iraq, against whom an injustice is perpetrated, to rise against this unjust regime.

According to the latest report, the number of martyrs who fell dead in Susangerd until 1800 [1430 GMT] today was 29 innocent women, children, and old people. The number of wounded as a result of the savage shelling by the Saddam planes exceeded 200 people. The steadfast city of Abadan was subjected to two savage air and treacherous attacks by the planes of Saddam at 1400 [1030 GMT] and at 1742 [1412 GMT] where the number of victims of the first perfidious attack was 11 martyrs and 30 wounded. And the wrongdoers will soon know to what place they shall return. [Koranic verse]

125 Iraqis Killed

LD081825 Tehran IRNA in English 1804 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Bakhtaran, Bakhtaran Pr. March 8, IRNA — The Islamic combatants killed 125 Iraqi troops in the western border fronts of Ilam and Bakhtaran during the preceding 24 hours as Iraqi positions and fortifications came under Iranian fire. Also, nine

group and individual bunkers, two tanks, five vehicles, two munitions depots, one artillery piece, one missile launcher and one loader were demolished in these fronts over the said period.

Khuzestan in Mourning

GF090610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] According to reports by the Central News Unit and the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following the bombardment of Susangerd city by the Iraqi Zionist regime, which resulted in the martyrdom of 42 and the wounding of more than 200 zealous members of the tribal area of Dasht-e Azadegan, the Friday imam of Ahvaz and the governor-general of Khuzestan issued a joint statement declaring today as a day of general mourning.

Dezful Attacked Again

LD090554 Tehran IRNA in English 0551 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Dezful, March 9, IRNA — The city of Dezful in southern Iran was attacked again by four Iraqi missiles at 07-50 hours local time (04:20 GMT) Saturday. No immediate report on the number of possible casualties or damages is yet available. On midnight Thursday Iraq fired eight missiles at Dezful, martyring and injuring some 75 civilians.

Susangerd Casualty Toll Rises

LD090634 Tehran IRNA in English 0626 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Ahvaz, March 9, IRNA — The casualty toll of the Iraqi air attack on southern town of Susangerd has risen to 46 martyrs by 06:00 hours local time (02:30 GMT) Saturday morning. Eight Iraqi fighters attacked three neighbourhoods of the town with rockets and cluster bombs Friday in which over 200 people were also injured.

Communique No 2,031

LD090824 Tehran IRNA in English 0819 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 9 IRNA — Following the heavy bombardment of a number of Iranian cities by Iraq over the past 48 hours, the Staff Command of the Iranian Armed Forces announced Saturday that all Iraqi cities except the four holy cities of Karbala, Al-Najaf, Al-Kazimiyah and Samarra will be attacked in retaliation for Iraqi atrocities.

In its Communique Number 2031 released Saturday morning, the Joint Staff asked all Iraqi civilians to leave Iraqi cities in order to save their lives.

The communique included four warnings to the Iraqi people asking them to leave in order to be safe. "The combatants of Islam in a few hours will begin their retaliatory action in order to make the rulers of Baghdad regret their new adventurism," the communique added.

Rockets Hit Khorramabad

LD090827 Tehran IRNA in English 0821 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Khorramabad, Lorestan Province, Mar 9, IRNA — Forty people were martyred and 300 wounded Saturday morning when Iraq attacked this city with four rockets. The attack took place at 0750 local time (0420 GMT) and a large number of the killed and wounded are reported to be children, women and elderly people.

Majlis Official on Attacks

LD090955 Tehran IRNA in English 0855 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 9, IRNA — Deputy Speaker of the Majlis Mohammad Yazdi Saturday stressed that Iraqi attacks against residential areas and civilian people was an indication of the enemy's weakness. Yazdi, who presided over Saturday morning's Majlis open session, added that as it was demanded by the nation and the Majlis, soon the Islamic combatants of Iran will give a response to all the crimes committed by the Baghdad regime in the battlefields. The Majlis then continued discussing amendments of the general budget for the year 1364, (to be started on March 20).

Piranshah Reports 60 Casualties

LD091004 Tehran IRNA in English 0956 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Urumiyeh, W. Azarbayjan, March 9, IRNA — The number of civilians martyred in the Iraqi bombing of the city of Piranshah, in West Azarbayjan Province, has risen to 60, a source at the city governor's office said late Friday night. He added that since some of the injured of the bombing have been transferred to Mahabad, Naqadeh and Urumiyeh, therefore, no accurate figure of the number of wounded was available. But, he said, figures released previously by the governor general's office of the province, estimating the number of martyrs and injured around 400, is confirmed implicitly. He added that relief operations were underway to pull out bodies of more martyrs from under the debris.

Press Reaction to Bombings

LD091112 Tehran IRNA in English 1022 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 9, IRNA — The morning dailies of Tehran Saturday lashed out at the Iraqi regime for its recent round of bombardment of Iranian frontier cities which has claimed the lives of a large number of people and has caused massive destruction.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC) in an editorial said "recent advantures of the Baghdad regime will cost it dearly."

"A war criminal — the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, which has committed crimes over and over in the course of the 54-month-old Iraqi-imposed war, will not honor its undertakings and will not be led to the correct path through advice."

"No other means than a military solution would make the Iraqi regime meet its commitments," said the editorial. The Iraqi regime has proven it to the world time and again that it does not stand by its words. Furthermore, it has become clear that the Iraqi regime is unable to win the war in the warfronts and, humiliated by the superior position of the Iranian forces has resorted to attacking residential areas of Iran.

War criminals should not be expected to change their manners and it is in this connection that the Baghdad rulers have made a list of Iranian cities which they would attack, the paper said.

As for international organisations in general and the United Nations in particular, it must be accepted that they neither could nor are willing to show a proper reaction towards war criminals. Therefore, should the Islamic Republic of Iran put the safety of its citizens under the care of such organisations or depend on their probable actions? The answer is no, and the experience of the past leaves no room for optimism. The United Nations should know that their negligence in identifying the aggressor will not be in the interest of the U.N.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to save the lives of its citizens, must show a clear and well-calculated reaction. In this connection the president and head of the Supreme Defence Council, 'Ali Khamene'i, stated that if they Iraqi regime proves that it was going to carry out its threats, Iran would retaliate by attacking targets deep inside Iraq and this will cost the war criminals dearly and Baghdad regime will soon get to understand this.

Death Toll in Khorramabad Rises

LD091039 Tehran IRNA in English 1028 GMT 9 Mar 85

["70 Martyred in Khorramabad" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Khorramabad, Lorestan Province, March 9, IRNA — The death toll of the Iraqi missile attack on Khorramabad this morning, was reported to be 70 as of noon today. Rescue workers continue to pull the victims out of the rubble and so far some 500 injured have been rescured, 200 of whom have been sent to nearby cities for hospitalisation. As a result of the Iraqi attack a large number of homes have been destroyed or damaged and the rescue operation headquarters have been transferring the homeless to nearby satellite city.

Iraqi Planes Bomb Cities

LD091038 Tehran IRNA in English 1030 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 9, IRNA — Two Iraqi planes bombed six points in the southern city of Abadan at 10:55 local time (07:25 GMT) Saturday morning. A number of people were injured and some places were set on fire as a result of the Iraqi air attack. Meanwhile, Iraqi jetfighters bombed Dehloran in Ilam and Eynkhosh in Khuzestan Provinces Friday afternoon in which two people were martyred. The city of Abadan was attacked by Iraqi artillery on Thursday in which a number of people were martyred or injured while palm groves around the city were set on fire.

Pasveh Village Bombed

LD091044 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Piranshah, West Azarbayjan Pr., March 9, IRNA — Iraqi warplanes bombed the village of Pasveh and other nearby villages at 10:45 am (07:15 GMT) today. No report of casualties and damages has been available so far. At the same time the Iraqi planes also violated the airspace of Piranshah but were repelled by the Iranian air-defence units.

Meanwhile the governor of Piranshah, Madadi, told IRNA that Friday's air raid against the city martyred more than 120. He said so far no exact figure of those injured is available because most of them have been transferred to neighbouring cities for medication. Rescue works are continuing here and a large number of homes and shops have been destroyed.

Dezful Attack Kills 19

LD091058 Tehran IRNA in English 1054 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Pr., March 9, IRNA — The latest figures of this morning's missile attack on Dezful, is 19 martyred and more than 80 injured. Rescue teams are still searching for more possible survivors. In the course of the 54-month-old Iraqi imposed war, Dezful has been hit by missiles 139 times. The casualty figure as a result of the missile attacks today and Thursday on the city is more than 170 people.

Second Abadan Attack in Day

LD091307 Tehran IRNA in English 1252 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 9 IRNA — Iraqi fighter-bombers carried out another raid against the southern city of Abadan Saturday and violated the air space of Urumiyeh in the north west as the Islamic Republic vowed to attack nearly all Iraqi cities in retaliation. The Iraqi aircraft struck at 12:55 pm (09:25 GMT), two hours after their first attack this morning which wounded a number of people and set some buildings ablaze.

The air space of Urumiyeh, the provincial capital of West Azarbayjan, was also violated by several Iraqi warplanes at 12:30 pm (09:00 GMT). The enemy planes escaped under heavy anti-aircraft fire before they managed to carry out any bombings.

As the Iraqi attacks on Iranian civilian centers further escalated, Iran's Joint Staff Command today vowing to launch attacks against all Iraqi cities except Karbala, Al-Najaf, Al-Kazimiyah and Samarra, where there are important Islamic sites.

"We urge people in Iraq to quickly leave their cities and take refuge in the safe cities," the Joint Staff communique said.

Since Tuesday, Iraq has carried out air raids, as well as artillery and missile attacks against Ahvaz, Bushehr, Abadan, Dezful, Masjed-e Soleyman, Susangerd, the surrounding villages of Bostan (all in Khuzestan Province), Khorramabad (Lorestan), Dehloran (Ilam), the villages of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab in (Bakhtaran), Piranshah and Pasveh and its surrounding villages (West Azarbayjan).

The communique said thousands of civilian casualties have resulted from the attacks.

Communique No 2,032

LD0091429 Tehran IRNA in English 1410 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 9, IRNA — Ten Iranian warplanes bombed strategic military and economic centers in and around three Iraqi cities Saturday in retaliation for Iraqi attacks against civilian centers in Iran. Iranian fighter-bombers launched a precise attack at 1:00 pm (08:30 GMT) against the Khanaqin refinery and a tank and infantry concentration center outside the city, 140 kms north east of Baghdad. Fire broke out in a significant portion of the refinery while heavy casualties were inflicted on enemy troops and a large number of tanks were destroyed at the concentration center. One Air Force pilot who took part in the successful operation told IRNA that smoke from the bombing had covered the whole military center.

Iranian warplanes also attacked important installations in the center of the southern Iraqi cities of Ali Al Gharbi and Ali Ash Sharqi at 12:47 pm (09:18 GMT). The extent of damages and casualties in the two attacks are also said to be heavy.

Meanwhile Air Force Commander Col. Hushang Sediq denied one of the Iranian planes had been shot down and that its pilot had been captured in the attack against Ali Al Gharbi.

"Baghdad can prove its claim only when it shows the wreckage of the plane or its pilot on television," Col. Sediq said.

In a communique on today's Air Force operation, the Joint Staff also said the Iranian planes returned to their bases.

Warplanes Bomb Bakhtaran Cities

LD0091526 Tehran IRNA in English 1519 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Bakhtaran, Bakhtaran Pr., March 9, IRNA — Eight Iraqi warplanes hit residential neighbourhoods of Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab in the north western Bakhtaran Province at 2:28 pm (10.58 GMT) Saturday. Four people were martyred and a number of others were wounded.

Iraqi planes had earlier violated the air space of Gilan-e Gharb and Islamabad-e Gharb, also in Bakhtaran Province, this morning. Other reports reaching here said Friday's air attack on the city of Bakhtaran left one martyred and five wounded.

Khorramabad Death Toll Reaches 110

LD0091604 Tehran IRNA in English 1554 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Khorramabad, Lorestan Pr., March 9, IRNA — Casualty toll of Iraq's missile attack on Khorramabad reached 110 martyrs and 500 wounded.

Rescue workers are continuing their search operations. Khorramabad was attacked by four ground-to-ground missiles this morning.

Deputies Meet Foreign Envoys

LD0091925 Tehran IRNA in English 1910 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 9 IRNA — The city of Abadan was again attacked by Iraqi warplanes Saturday, injuring three people and damaging a number of buildings. The Iraqi planes bombed four sections of the city in their attack at 5:35 pm (14:05 GMT), which was their third during today.

Meanwhile Iranian Foreign Ministry Deputies, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardebili and Mir Mahdi, had separate meetings with groups of foreign ambassadors to explain Iran's stance on the recent escalation of attacks. The diplomats were informed of Iran's commitment to the June 12 U.N. agreement which calls for a halt on attacks on civilian areas by Iran and Iraq.

The iranian officials said Iran had no reason to continue retaliatory attacks on Iraqi cities as long as Iraq stopped the attacks on Iranian cities. In its nightly war communique, the Joint Staff gave the casualty count of the latest Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities. It said 110 were martyred and 450 were wounded in the missile attack on Khorramabad, in Lorestan Province. Some 160 homes and shops had also been destroyed.

The missile attack on Dezful left 19 martyred and 78 wounded and the air raid against the north western village of Pasveh and its surrounding areas claimed the lives of 40 people.

In Abadan, 13 were martyred, 40 were wounded and more than 400 buildings were damaged in enemy air attacks, it said.

IRNA correspondent in the south reported that the number of martyrs in Friday's air raid against Susangerd had reached 48. More than 200 others were wounded.

The Joint Staff also said the Iraqi warplanes had launched 198 missions inside Iranian air space but that most had been repelled by the Iranian fighter planes and ground-to-air fire.

In the battle fronts, it said the exchange of fire in the central sector was more intense in the Sumar and Halaleh fronts and in the Nahr-Anbar, Kushk and Zayd fronts in the southern sector.

Communique No 2,034

LD100715 Tehran IRNA in English 0709 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 10 IRNA — Four Iranian fighters bombed installations in the township of Margasur, in Irbil Province, about 70 km from Iran-Iraq border, inflicting heavy damages and casualties on the enemy at 07:01 hours local time (03:29 GMT) Sunday morning.

Announcing this in its 2034th communique, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces added that the Iranian jetfighters returned to their bases safely. It said that this was in response to the Iraqi missile attacks and bombing of Khorramabad and other Iranian cities in which a number of civilians were martyred and injured.

It stressed that Iran's Air Force on Saturday also bombed Khanaqin's refinery as well as strategic military and economic establishments in Ali Al Garbi and Ali Ash Sharqi in Iraq.

Iraqi Missiles Hit Andimeshk
LD100717 Tehran IRNA in English 0710 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Ahvaz, March 10, IRNA — The city of Andimeshk in southern Iran was attacked by three Iraqi misiles at 09:33 local time (05:57 GMT) Sunday morning. No immediate report on the possible casualties and damages is yet available.

Cities in Ilam Province Hit
LD100825 Tehran IRNA in English 0820 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Ilam, Ilam Province, March 10, IRNA — A number of Iraqi planes bombed two points in the township of Salehabad in Ilam Pr., at 07:30 local time (04:00 GMT) Sunday morning. As a result of the attack a six-year-old girl was martyred and three more people were injured. Meanwhile, Iraqi planes also violated the air-space of the cities of Baneh and Marivan, in Kordestan Pr., but there is no report yet available on the possible casualties or damages.

Hamadan City Attacked
LD100830 Tehran IRNA in English 0821 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Hamadan, Hamadan Pr., March 10, IRNA — Iraq attacked the city of Nahavand, in Hamadan Province with three rockets at 09:45 local time (06:15 GMT) Sunday morning. A number of people were martyred or injured while many houses were destroyed as a result of the attack. Meanwhile, one of the rockets hit in the neighbourhood of a high-school.

Iraq Attacks Ramhormoz
LD100910 Tehran IRNA in English 0905 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 10, IRNA — The Iranian city of Ramhormoz in Khuzestan Province was attacked by three ground-to-ground Iraqi missiles at 0936 local time (06.06 GMT) Sunday. First casualty reports from the city indicate that at least 10 people were martyred and more than 100 wounded. Fifty houses were also destroyed with another 300 houses suffering damages. Among the martyred are a number of children, one of them only nine months old, and a number of women.

Khorramabad Death Toll Rises
LD100932 Tehran IRNA in English 0926 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Khorramabad, Lorestan Province, March 10, IRNA — The death toll of the Iraqi missile attack on Khorramabad has risen to 120 people, said the secretary general of the health department of Lorestan Province, Dr. Ehami, in an interview with IRNA here today. He told IRNA that immediately after the attack, rescue workers and medical personnel of hospitals in the region helped the victims and those injured were hospitalised. Furthermore, some 60 of those injured were airlifted to Tehran for medical treatment, he added.

120 Dead in Marivan, Baneh
LD100954 Tehran IRNA in English 0938 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Sanandaj, Kordestan Pr., March 10, IRNA — The Iraqi bombardment of the two Iranian western border cities, of Marivan and Baneh in Kordestan Province, this morning, has resulted in martyrdom of at least 120 people of the two cities and the injury of a large number, the latest reports said. The Iraqi fighter planes dropped bombs on Marivan residential areas as a result of which 80 were martyred and homes, and shops were destroyed. Furthermore, the latest report from Baneh in Kordestan Province, said that at least 40 people were martyred as a result of this morning's attack on the city and more than 60 others were injured.

Ramhormoz, Andimeshk Deaths Rise
LD101039 Tehran IRNA in English 1035 GMT 10 Mar 85

["Casualties Rise in Iraqi Attack" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province, March 10, IRNA — The casualties of Sunday's Iraqi missile attack upon Ramhormoz, in Khuzestan Province, rose to 13 martyrs and more than 100 injured, and in Andimeshk, 124 martyrs and injured were reported. In Andimeshk, 100 houses were completely destroyed and 300 other residential and commercial units were damaged. Iraqi missiles hit three points of the populated areas of Andimeshk at 9:33 a.m. (06:30 GMT) Sunday.

Esfahan Attacked
LD101117 Tehran IRNA in English 1106 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, Mar. 10, IRNA — Iraqi jets Sunday attacked the central Iranian city of Esfahan. In Esfahan Pr. and the city of Abadan in Khuzestan Pr. with rockets and bombs.

Reports from Esfahan reaching Tehran indicate that at 1230 local time (0830 GMT), Iraqi jets fired air-to-ground rockets at two points of the city. Rescue workers rushed to the scene of the rocket attacks and so far, fifteen wounded people have been taken out from under the rubble.

Meanwhile, reports from the city of Abadan in Khuzestan Pr. say that Iraqi jets bombed the city three times Sunday. The Iraqi planes bombed Abadan at 0800 local time (0430 GMT), 0945 local time (0615 GMT) and at 1230 local time (0900 GMT). At least 30 houses and offices were destroyed and fire raged through some parts of the city.

At least ten people, among them women and children were wounded as a result of the Iraqi bombing of Abadan Sunday. One school was also destroyed. In addition to air attacks, Iraqi long-range guns also severely pounded Abadan Sunday damaging a number of residential units.

RaidsOverIlamProvince
LD101114TehranIRNAinEnglish1111GMT10Mar85

[Text] Ilam, Ilam Province, March 10, IRNA — Iraqi fighter planes in the past three days have flown 305 missions over this region all of which with the exception of two were repelled by the Iranian anti-aircraft fire. The Iraqi jet-fighters flew over the area Thursday morning and in one instance on Friday. They bombed the city of Dehloran which resulted in the martyrdom of one and the injury of a group of others. Another instance was the Sunday bombardment of Salehabad, and its nearby villages, in which one was martyred and three others were injured.

Navahand Death Toll Reaches 120
LD101132 Tehran IRNA in English 1124 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Hamadan, Hamadan Pr. March 10, IRNA — One hundred and twenty people have been martyred or injured in Sunday's Iraqi bombardment of Nahavand in Hamadan Province, latest reports reaching here said. The injured have been moved to nearby hospitals and rescue work for finding other possible victims is continuing. Reports said Iraqi Air Force planes fired three rockets on the residential areas of the town.

Iraqi Jet Downed
LD101143 Tehran IRNA in English 1136 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 10, IRNA — Iranian jet fighters early Sunday afternoon hit several economic and military targets in Sulaymaniyah, northwestern Iraq. The operations were carried out successfully and Iranian planes returned safely to their bases.

The targets included city facilities of Maydan township in Sulaymaniyah. Meanwhile according to Tehran radio one invading Iraqi fighter plane was downed in western Iran this afternoon. According to the report two Iraqi jet fighters were chased away by the Iranian fighter planes at 08:30 hours local time (05:00 GMT) and downed one of them.

Ilam Province Village Hit
LD101324 Tehran IRNA in English 1319 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Ilam, Ilam Pr., March 10, IRNA — Iraqi warplanes at 1:00 pm (09:30 GMT) raided a village in the Salehabad district of Ilam Province today, martyring or injuring a large number of people. The exact figure of casualties is not available yet. But a large number of war refugees from Salehabad live in the village which was hit this afternoon.

10 March Death Toll Cited
LD101608 Tehran IRNA in English 1554 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 10, IRNA — Forty people were martyred and 130 others were injured in the Iraqi air attack this afternoon against a village near the border area of Salehabad in Ilam Province. According to latest reports from Ilam, several children under the age of five were among the martyrs.

In Esfahan a woman was martyred from injuries she received in today's air raid against the center of the city. Nineteen others were injured.

In Nahavand, Hamadan Province, doctors said 12 people were in critical condition. Eighteen were martyred and 120 were injured in Nahavand and some 300 buildings were also damaged in the Iraqi air attacks against the city today.

Iraq fired missiles and carried out air raids against eight Iranian cities and a village so far during Sunday.

Over 12 Iraqi Cities Hit
LD101621 Tehran IRNA in English 1605 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 10, IRNA — Iran has carried out air raids and artillery attacks against more than 12 Iraqi cities and border towns in the past 48 hours in retaliation for Iraqi attacks against Iranian cities. The towns which received considerable damage are Basra, Abu al-Khasib, Al Harithah, Tannumah, Al-Zubayr, and Al Shu'aybah in Basra Province, Ali Al Gharbi and Ali Ash Sharqi in Maysan Province, Mandali and Khanaqin in Diyala Province. Maydan in Kirkuk Province and Margasur in Irbil Province.

Work in the city of Basra, Iraq's most populous city after Baghdad, has come to a complete standstill under heavy Iranian shelling, while the Iraqi regime has so far blocked news reports on heavy casualties there.

At Abu al Khasib, 30 kms south of Basra, considerable damage was inflicted on several factories and other economic centers, while in Al Zubayr a large group of Iraqi personnel were killed at a military center by Iranian fire.

Heavy casualties and damage has also been reported in the town of Tanmah, 30 kms west of the Iranian city of Khorramshahr and east of Basra.

Further in the north, economic installations of Mandali have been badly damaged as nearly all inhabitants have fled the city.

Iranian Air Force planes bombed the Khanaqin refinery Saturday which caused a massive fire there and also attacked a military center outside the city and destroyed many tanks and vehicles.

In other cities and towns, considerable damage and casualties have been reported as well.

Attack on Iraqi Towns Reported
LD101742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The latest reports received from southern Iraq indicate that in continuation of its retaliatory action against Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities, Iranian artillery yesterday shelled the city and port of Basra — the biggest Iraqi city after Baghdad — in addition to areas of southern Iraq.

According to this report, Iranian artillery shelled Al-Zubayr, Abu al-Khasib, Shatt al-Arab and a number of provincial cities in southern Iraq. Hundreds of artillery shells were fired at those areas yesterday, causing heavy losses and casualties among Iraqi military and security forces and heavy damage to government buildings.

According to the same report, Iranian forces shelled the center of the small town of Shatt al-Arab, a large foor store belonging to the Ba'th Party and a Jaysh al-Ba'th military training center, the Ba'th Party Popular Army, also known as Jaysh al-Sha'bi, killing a number of military personnel at those centers.

Experts in the region believe that the activities of the most important and vital supply and economic sectors for half of Iraq will be crippled if the shelling of Basra continues.

Communique Issued

LD101713 Tehran IRNA in English 1704 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 10, IRNA — Iranian Air Force jets attacked installations in two Iraqi cities Sunday afternoon, following two air attacks earlier in the day. The raids by several Iranian warplanes were carried out against Diyanah in the northern Irbil Province and Shaykh Sa'd in Maysan Province in the south at 2:20 and 3:50 pm (10:50 and 12:20 GMT), the Joint Staff said in its latest communique. It said military and economic centers in the two cities were attacked and all planes returned to their bases safely.

Meanwhile Iranian long-range artillery guns opened fire today against Basra in the south of Iraq, and Mandali, Khanaqin, Halabjah, Sayyid Sadiq and Shanah Dari in the north.

Iranian jets had carried out bombing raids on military and economic installations in the northern Iraqi cities of Margasur and Meydan in the morning and afternoon on Sunday [10 March].

In the past 48 hours Iranian guns shelled the towns of Abu al-Khasib, Al-Harithah, Tannumah, Al-Zubayr and Al-Shu'aybah in Basra Province, and Mandali in Diyala Province. Also during this period, air raids were made against Ali Ash Sharqi and Ali Al Gharbi in Maysan Province, and Khanaqin in Diyala Province. The total number of Iraqi cities attacked now stands at 18.

Iraq has attacked eight Iranian cities so far on Sunday, causing extensive casualties and damages.

Ramhormoz and Andimeshk in Khuzestan Province were attacked by missiles, martyring 3 and wounding 100 in Ramhormoz and martyring 4 and wounding 120 in Andimeshk, based on IRNA reports.

Six cities came under Iraqi aerial bombings. Twenty-five were martyred and 180 wounded in Nahavand, Hamadan Province. Latest reports said 50 homes were totally destroyed and 300 other buildings were damaged in this city.

In Baneh and Marivan, Kordestan Province, a total of 300 were martyred or wounded, most of them in Marivan. Esfahan, some 450 kms from the border with Iraq, was attacked by a single Iraqi warplane, martyring one and wounding 19 others in the morning.

In Salehabad, Ilam Province, one was martyred and three injured by enemy planes which returned later and bombed a village nearby martyring 40 and wounding 130 others. Abadan was also attacked, the Joint Staff said. It did not mention any casualties.

Meanwhile, Iraqi planes violated the air space of Ahvaz three times and Bushehr and the Khark Island once, but were repelled.

In the battle fronts, the Islamic forces fired at Iraqi positions in the northern and central sectors and halted enemy movements or brought them under control, the Joint Staff said.

In the southern sector, two Iraqi patrol boats were spotted in the Jofeyr front but were forced to retreat under the fire of the Islamic forces, in the past 24 hours.

Esfahan, Tabriz Bombed

LD101907 Tehran IRNA in English 1858 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 10, IRNA — Two Iranian cities in central and north western Iran came under enemy air strikes Sunday evening [10 March]. Esfahan was bombed by a lone Iraqi jet at around 7:30 pm (16:00 GMT). A woman and a seven-year-old child were martyred and four others were injured. Two homes were demolished. The enemy plane was chased off after the attack.

Three areas were bombed by a number of Iraqi warplanes in Tabriz, the provincial capital of East Azarbayjan, at around the same time as in Esfahan. No more details were available. The attacks were the 9th and 10th against Iranian cities today. It was also the second attack against Esfahan. The first martyred one woman and wounded 19 others.

Tabriz Attack Kills 24

LD101945 Tehran IRNA in English 1935 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Tabriz, East Azarbayjan Pr., March 10, IRNA — Sunday night's Iraqi air strike against the north western city of Tabriz left 24 people martyred and 153 injured. A number of women and children were among the martyrs. Rescue teams, aided by the people, are continuing their search for more possible victims. The attack was carried out by more than one Iraqi warplane just after 7:30 pm (16:00 GMT) against three areas in the city. Sixty homes were levelled in the attack and many more were damaged.

Air Force Bombs Baghdad

LD110617 Tehran IRNA in English 0616 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 11, IRNA — The Iraqi capital city of Baghdad was bombed by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran Monday morning. A number of strategic points in the city were hit by Iran's Air Force. Details will follow.

Further on Baghdad Bombing

LD110746 Tehran IRNA in English 0741 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 11, IRNA — Iranian fighter planes heavily bombed the capital city of Baghdad and three other cities of Khurmatu, Al 'Amadiyah and Aara in Iraq at 07:00 hours local time (03:30 GMT) Monday morning in retaliation for the Iraqi bombardment of Iranian residential areas.

The War Information Headquarters, in an announcement this morning, said that the Iranian jetfighters, after successfully carrying out their mission downed an Iraqi MIG over Iraq's territory, on their way back to their bases.

The announcement noted that enemies of the Islamic Revolution of Iran should have now realised that the Islamic Republic of Iran is even capable of attacking "palaces" of the Iraqi Ba'thist rulers, adding that this is only the beginning.

Communique No 2,036

LD110840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0813 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Dear listeners please pay attention. Communique No 2,036 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran about the bombing of Baghdad was released a few moments ago as follows:

In his exalted name, the brave pilots and the heroic combatants of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th extraterritorial operations in a series named Ya Zahra carried out at 0700 and 0800 this morning broke through the anti-aircraft defense networks of Baghdad and bombed preset targets in that city and razed them to the ground inflicting heavy damage on Iraqi forces.

In addition, Al 'Amadiyah, 'Aqrah, (Chafari) and (Tutkhor) Districts in Iraq were bombarded and parts of the economic and military installations in these towns were set on fire and destroyed. In addition, during these operations an Iraqi MIG 23 which was pursuing our fighters was hit and downed. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran once again announce that as long as the Ba'thist mercenaries ruling over Iraq do not stop their inhuman acts in response to these aggressions and attacks, it will retaliate with all its might and will deliver heavier blows to the aggressors in response to these aggressions and attacks.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Jets Repelled Over Tehran

LD110946 Tehran IRNA in English 0934 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 11, IRNA — Two Iraqi jets which intruded Tehran's airspace at 11:20 hours local time (07:50 GMT) were chased out by two Iranian fighter planes.

Qazvin, Baneh Attacks Repelled

LD111055 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Excerpt] According to the Central News Unit, at 1140 hours today, an enemy plane attacked Qazvin but was forced to flee because of the defensive fire executed by the 16th armored division of Qazvin. At 2000 hours last night three aggressive Iraqi planes violated the airspace of Baneh and intended to bomb that town again but they were forced to retreat because of the antiaircraft defense fire of the forces of Islam.

Death Tolls, Damage Reported

LD111047 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 11, IRNA — The Iraqi air attack on the three points of the western city of Bakhtaran in Bakhtaran Pr., at 09:15 local time (05:45 GMT) Monday, resulted in the martyrdom of 70 civilians and the injury of more than 500 others. In this attack, some 200 shops and homes were either damaged or destroyed.

Meanwhile as a result of the Iraqi air raid on Imam Khomeyni port, southern Iran Monday, the port facilities were damaged.

Furthermore, the Iraqi bombardment of the city of Borujerd in Lorestan Province, Monday, resulted in casualties and damages. No detailed figure of the casualties is yet available.

The death toll of the Iraqi air attack on the city Tabriz in East Azarbayjan Province Sunday night, is reported to be 29 and the number of those injured is 130. Most of those injured were treated as outpatients in hospitals and only 43 of them, have been hospitalised.

The latest figure from Sanandaj in Kordestan Pr. on the casualties of Sunday air raid is 100 martyred, 100 injured.

Borujerd Hit, Tabriz Bombed Again

LD111109 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] At 0905 hours this morning, the Iraqi regime attacked two sections of the city of Borujerd with missiles, martyring 12 and wounding several.

At 0903 four sections of Bakhtaran were attacked with rockets this morning, martyring and injuring some people.

According to a report by the Central News Unit, at 1240 hours the residential areas of Tabriz were bombed by Iraqi planes.

According to this report, as a result of last night's bombing of that city 29 were martyred and several were wounded.

According to a report by the IRNA, Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni was also hit by Iraqi missiles without loss of life.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Bombings

LD111126 Tehran IRNA in English 1114 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 11, IRNA — Majlis speaker Hojat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Sunday night stressed that if Iraq abandoned its attacks against Iranian cities, Iran would reciprocate since attacking Iraqi cities was contrary to the will of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Rafsanjani, who is also the spokesman of the Supreme Defence Council, said that recently the Baghdad regime and its supporters were creating crisis to, as they imagine, increase international, regional and domestic pressure for their rescue.

He added that Iraq had created sporadic unrest in Iranian villages near the border, but had not received a strong response from Iran, trying to tell the world that Iraq is active in the battle-fields while Iran is not.

Asked about Iraq's intention to infringe the agreement made for halting attacks on residential quarters, and what would be Iran's response in case the United Nations repeated this request, Rafsanjani said that Iran's policy was not to attack residential areas. He added that the Islamic Republic of Iran will accept this new call by the United Nations provided that it was proven that Iraq will abandon its mischievous acts.

Moreover, he added, Iraq was trying to encourage Iran to embark on a premature attack, and stressed that whenever there was an opportunity for Iran to start a successful attack, it will do so.

UN Proposal To Halt Attacks Accepted

LD111500 Tehran IRNA in English 1458 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 11, IRNA — The Islamic Republic has accepted a U.N. call for a halt in attacks against civilian targets as of midnight GMT Monday.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran... accepts your excellency's proposal to halt these attacks at 23:59 GMT on Monday March 11, 1985," Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said in a cable to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Iraq attacked the southern cities of Ahvaz and Bushehr last Monday. A gasoline station was destroyed in the attack on Ahvaz, martyring at least 11 people and injuring many others, and three units of a steel pipeline plant were damaged.

Iraq's violation of the June 12 agreement forced Iran to carry out its retaliation threats against Iraqi cities, starting with Basra on Tuesday.

Since then Iraq and Iran have attacked more than 20 cities each, with Iran concentrating attacks on economic and military installations and Iraq on purely civilian centers.

Well over one thousand people have been martyred or wounded in the Iraqi attacks. There are no reports of casualties in Iraq since the regime has prevented their publication.

"As it has announced repeatedly in the past, the Islamic Republic of Iran desires to keep and restore the June 12 agreement," Velayati said.

But the Iranian foreign minister said Iran would continue retaliatory attacks "with full force" if Iraq opposed the cease fire proposal.

"It is important to note that the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves the right to retaliate will full force if the Iraqi regime opposes your excellency's proposal and continues attacks on non-military and residential areas in the Islamic Republic of Iran."

"(Note that last week's attacks on Ahvaz and Bushehr were not the first violations of the U.N. agreement by Iraq)."